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ORIGINAL POETRY.

Her face and form are wond'rous fair,
Her soul seems pure as soul may be,
Her step is like the buoyant air,
As light and free:
Yet no warm fount of feeling swells
Within her bosom, pure and deep;
In her bright eye no tear-drop dwells—
She cannot weep.

Around the couch of fading life,
She hovers like a form of light;
And till the dark and fatal strife
Is ended quite—
She lingers with a seraph's care,
With vigilance that will not sleep;
Yet when death leaves his impress there
She cannot weep.

Base slander's sting would fall to earth,
Could slander aim at one so pure:
What libel on exalted worth
Did e'er endure?
Yet round her heart of fadeless truth,
No soft and thrilling stream doth sweep,
Even in budding, early youth,
She cannot weep.

Oh! dearer is a breast that errs,
If hopes, and fears its channel swell,
Than cold and blameless heart, like hers
An icicle:
Give me a breast where feelings fount
Doth through its tender fibres leap,
Whose stream to beauty's orbs can mount,
And make them weep.

FRANCIS.

LINES

(To the "Boston Bard" after reading his poems lately published.)

Where, Minstrel, didst thou find the lyre
That thou hast ever swept along?
And where first feel the magic fire
That marks thy fascinating song—
Oh! Minstrel, tell the wanderer where
Thou found the Muse, and he'll seek there.

Was it in some deep and silent glade,
Where human steps was seldom heard,
Where nought disturb'd its sombre shade,
Save chirpings of some lonely bird—
Say! was it there thou first did'st feel
The Muse's spirit o'er thee steal?—

Or was it in some rocky glen,
Where the mountain stream was dashing,
Leaping from rock to rock, and then
To its parent river rushing—
Was't there beside its snary stream,
Thou didst of poesy first dream?—

Or was it in some peaceful dell,
Where never roll'd war's angry flood,
Where ne'er the trumpets sound did swell,
Or drum, to call men forth to blood—
Say! was't beside the dell's bright lake
Thy poet soul did first awake?—

Or was it on the mountain wave,
*That in life's spring thou wandered o'er
A comrade of the dauntless brave,
That fearless dare the ocean's roar—
Did poetry first charm thy soul
Amid the stormy ocean's howl—

Or was it when its bosom lay
Unbroken by the restive breeze,
Or when t'wards home thou bent thy way
† Across the white capp'd azure seas—
Say! was it then? or Minstrel where,
Oh! tell me and I'll seek it there.

OCEAN BARD.

*The author is not certain, but thinks, in the course of conversation the Boston Bard mentioned his having been to sea in his youth.

† "White Caps" is a term given by seamen to the fore-tops.

THE MOUNTAIN SPIRIT.

Hark! what note floats on the blast, which sweeps the dreary vale,
What hollow groans assail the ear, from yon bleak northern gale;
The sky's now dark, the clouds hang low, and birds fly wildly with affright,
The distant hills seem drawing near, and tell of dreadful storms to-night;
And who is this that rides yon clouds with lightning in his hand?
That twirls the trees with crash around—and desolates the land;
Whose dismal yell strikes on the ear, while passing o'er the sky,
What fiend, O! tell, now mounts his Car, what Demon passes by?
'Tis the dark spirit of the hills which rides upon the storm,
Destruction flashes from his eye—while rage depicts his form;
He darts along the vault of heaven, the stars retire with fear,
And Cynthia with her silver lamp, alas! must disappear—
Hark thro' the air his Chariot rolls, with darkness at his wheels,
While nature, startled, groans aloud, with heavy distant peals.
The waters echo from steep rocks, where rushing down with rage,
Deep mists arise and lend their aid, this stormy war to wage;
Now growling see! he's pass'd us by, with rage he onward flies,
To other spheres or caverns drear this angry spirit hies.
See o'er the bosom of yon lake he strides upon the rolling wave,
He floats, now sinks, then overcome, dies with the blast he gave;
But turn your eyes from this dark spirit—his pow'r dies on the air,
See nature in her lov'liest hues with Iris bright appear;
A thousand glitt'ring gems she wears, a veil of mist enshrines her form,
While Cynthia draws the veil aside and smiles upon the recent storm—
The starry host which gems the sky, twinkles with joy upon the scene,
A thousand sparkling eyes look down, while glow-worms glitter on the green;
The fleecy clouds pass swiftly on, and leave the Heavens of sapphire blue,
Fragrant sigh o'er the flowers which blush thro' veils of crystal dew—
This is the hour which love would choose to wing his way to beauty's bow'r,
He dips his wings in Lethean streams, and shakes them o'er the brain of sorrow;
This is the hour when music melts and wraps the heart in melody sweet;
Where Orpheus tunes his harp of heaven and dulcet sounds together meet—
This the magical moonlight hour, when Naiades and Fays assemble round,
To sport and play among sweet flowers, while Cynthia's rays play on the ground;
And this is the hour when nature smiles, her sweetest pow'r to mortals giv'n,
To raise the soul from created things and fix them on the God of heaven.

ERNESTINE.

Feb. 1st, 1826.

THE EPISTLE.

From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 24th, of the Fifth Month, to the 1st, of the Sixth Month, inclusive, 1826.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

Under the animating influence of the love of the Gospel, we are again induced to acknowledge that the power of the Lord has been known to prevail amongst us. We are sensible that we are unworthy partakers of these his renewed mercies; but we consider it as a duty thus to express our gratitude to the Author of all our blessings. And, seeing, beloved Friends, that his compassions fail not, we earnestly desire that you may humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God; casting all your care upon him: for he careth for you.—We invite you all to seek to be made perfect through faith and obedience; that thus you may become partakers of those gracious promises which are fulfilled through our ever-blessed Redeemer; through Him, who by one offering hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified.

Seeing then that our Heavenly Father has in his infinite love, appointed this means for our salvation, let us all take heed that we neglect not so great a blessing. For if ever we become rooted and built up in Christ, it must be by waiting in faith for the revelation of his power in the soul.—This we esteem as the foundation of a Christian life, and happy, yea blessed are they, who, in their own individual experience have attained to a full dependence on his all powerful aid.

If this were the constant concern of all, we should not receive such repeated accounts of the neglect, on the part of some of our members, of our meetings for divine worship. Many here are who can testify that as, in their silent waiting, they have diligently sought the Lord, He has refreshed their spirits and satisfied their souls. And we believe, if with uprightness of heart, and a solicitude proportioned to its importance, every one were engaged, each for himself, to place his whole expectation upon God, that his divine power would more eminently overshadow our religious assemblies.

A patient, humble reliance on the teachings of the spirit of truth weans the mind from trusting in any interior source of good. It induces the profitable work of self-examination; and if we are not at all times alike favoured with the sensible enjoyment of the presence of the Lord, we become anxious to ascertain whether this arises from our own unwatchfulness, or from those dispensations of Divine Providence, which may be designed to prepare in us a pure and perfect heart. In a state of silent, humble retirement of mind, the Christian traveller is often permitted clearly to perceive the various stratagems of the enemy, and to pour out his secret supplications unto the Father of mercies, that none of the devices of the Devil may retard his progress in the consecrated path of self-denial. He is at times endued with ability to pray that the faculties of his mind, the exercise of his talents, whether natural or acquired, and the employment of the spiritual gifts bestowed upon him, may be under the sanctifying and restraining influence of the Spirit of Christ. Patient waiting upon God brings with it a humble estimate of our own religious attainments; and prepares the mind justly to appreciate, and to accept with gratitude, the ministry of the word of life, which, through the goodness of the great head of the Church still continued to us, is at times to be heard in the congregations of the people.

We feel tenderly for such of our dear friends, as come together in very small companies in their religious meetings; but we earnestly desire that they may not relax in their diligence, or allow either their solitary situation, or their outward concerns, to prevent a due and punctual attendance of these meetings.

The importance of endeavoring to train up children in the right way of the Lord is so great, that it is no cause for surprise that the minds of faithful brethern are, from year to year, as has been the case at the present time, exercised on the subject in this meeting. Our Christian profession leads to a religious life and conversation, of great purity both in example and precept. It excludes worldly-mindedness; it enforces the necessity of habits of Christian love and gentleness: it enjoins a watchful, guarded demeanour: it allows no compromise of principle for any system of expediency. Thus the life of a pious parent will show forth a steady endeavour to follow the light of Christ, and to imitate his pure and holy example.

Such parents will often watch for favourable opportunities to imbue the susceptible minds of their youthful charge with the true filial fear and love of the Almighty: to turn their attention to the Lamb of God who "taketh away the sin of the world," and to instruct them in the precious truths of Holy Scripture. They will frequently feel the vast importance of doing their utmost to cultivate in their tender offspring, a humble obedience to the teachings of the Lord's Spirit; and as they advance in years, to establish in them a firm belief in the all-sufficiency of the holy guide. When precept and example are thus happily combined, they most effectually prepare the way for the adoption of those testimonies and practises in regard to speech, behaviour, and apparel, which accord with our views of Christian simplicity. These we believe to have their origin in that pure and perfect law of the Lord, from whence spring our more important views of Christian doctrine and practice. And we desire that none of our dear friends may be discouraged in contemplating that high standard of parental duty, which we are concerned to hold up. All should be endeavouring to perform their part with entire consistency; and if we are sincere in these attempts, we have abundant cause to believe that the blessings of the Most High will not be withheld.

In the course of the last year, the circumstances of the commercial inhabitants of this country have been such as to involve numbers in great distress and perplexity. Members of our Society, some, we fear through their own imprudence, have partaken of this calamity. We feel for such as are in trouble, and desire that their sufferings may be made conducive to their lasting benefit. To those who, in the management of their temporal concerns, are now struggling under difficulties, which, it is possible are only fully known to themselves and to the great Searcher of Hearts, we would offer a word of encouragement and sympathy. We entreat you to act with prudence and uprightness, and so to live from day to day, that you can in humble trust place your whole dependence upon the Lord; then may you entertain the consoling belief that his protecting care will be extended towards you, and may we *all*, dear friends, be so instructed by the things that have been suffered, as to fix our hearts upon a "treasure in the heavens that faileth not."—Luke xii. 33.

In the usual course of the business of this meeting, we have received and read epistles from our friends in Ireland, and from all the yearly Meetings in America except that one from North Carolina has not yet reached us.

The amount of the sufferings of our members, as reported at this time, including the charges of distraint, is upwards of Thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty pounds. These have arisen almost exclusively from demands of an ecclesiastical nature; a small proportion only having been incurred on account of military purposes.

We have had again at this meeting, as on similar occasions of latter time, to observe with satisfaction the solid deportment of some in early life, and of others of our younger friends who have made some straight steps in the Christian path. We do take comfort in their having yielded to the visitations of the love of our Heavenly Father; and we tenderly invite all such to persevere in the way of holiness, until all the gracious purposes of the Most High are effected in them. We wish them to look with filial respect at the example of those who have had long experience in the course of devotedness; to come forward with a holy fear; and to be resigned to do, or secretly to suffer, for the name of Christ. We are anxious that no warmth of natural feeling, that no zeal which is not of God, may mar his blessed work in their hearts, or dim the brightness of that light, which, by the effectual yet gradual operations of his power, He may design should shine forth through them.

And O! that we could induce all our beloved young friends to choose the Lord for their portion, and to accept the invitations of his grace. We should rejoice to see you all dedicated to His service. Receive, we beseech you, the word of cordial invitation. Come unto Christ, take his yoke upon you, learn of Him who declared "I am meek and lowly in heart." Resist the allurements of this world, the fashion of which passeth away. Retire day by day before the Lord and seek for his blessing, and for his preservation. Then will you find for yourselves that there are no joys comparable to those of God's salvation.—In his presence there is fullness of joy; and at his right hand are pleasures for evermore.

Beloved friends, of every age, and of every class—Farewell in the Lord; and may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by
JOSIAH FORSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

FEMALE TEMPER.

"It is particularly necessary for girls to acquire command of temper, because much of the effect of their powers of reasoning and of their wit, when they grow up, depend upon the gentleness and good humour with which they conduct themselves. A woman who should attempt to thunder with her tongue, would not find her eloquence increase her domestic happiness. We do not wish that women should implicitly yield their better judgment to their fathers, or husbands; but let them support the cause of reason with all the *graces of female gentleness.*

A man, in a furious passion, is terrible to his enemies; but a *woman, in a passion, is disgusting to her friends*; she looses all the respect due to her sex, and she has not masculine strength and courage to enforce any other kind of respect. These circumstances should be considered by those who advise that no difference should be made in the education of the two sexes.

The happiness and influence of women, both as wives and mothers, and indeed, in every relation, so much depends on their *temper*, that it ought to be most carefully cultivated. We should not suffer girls to imagine that they can balance *ill humour* by some good quality or accomplishment; because, in fact, *there are none which can supply the want of temper in the female sex.*"

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

SKETCHES OF AMERICA.

BY A TRAVELLER.

2d. SKETCH.—PERUVIAN POETRY.

The Quichua Language spoken in Peru, when conquered by the Spaniards, is a poetical and harmonious language; all its words having the accent on the penultima syllable. This language has been adopted by the Creole Spaniards, and is now spoken with slight variations by a great proportion of the population of the Peruvian and Bolivian Republics. The ancient Peruvians had composed many Poems, Dramas and Songs in that language, some of which have been preserved. They had different metres, the most common for song, was the trochaic measure, each line being of two feet only, the verses were blank; but the termination was a rhyme.

The following lines are a song composed by an Ynca, or noble of the Sun's family. It alludes to a fabulous notion that rain, snow, thunder and storms, were caused by a heavenly Nymph, who in quarreling with a brother of hers, produced those meteors. This little Poem was translated into Latin by Valera in the 16th century; his translation is not quite literal, but preserves the metre and even the concluding rhyme. It has also been translated literally into Spanish and French, by losing the measure. The following attempt is, perhaps, the first English translation ever published, (at least to our knowledge,) and as the English language allows of preserving the measure, it has been done; while the words are still a more literal translation than the Latin of Valera. These translations may be acceptable to the lovers of poetry, as curiosities if no more. But as they evince a very striking analogy of structure, and even of radical sounds in many instances, they may evolve some considerations of a higher character, in relation to a history of Languages and Poetry.

Quichua.	*Latin.*	*English.*
Cumac Nusta	Pulchra Nympha	Comely Vestal
Toralláyquiñ	Frater tuus	Thy own brother
Puiñuy quiqta	Urnam tuam	Little urn thine
Paquir cayan	Nunc infringit	Is just breaking
Hina mantara	Cujus ictus	And therefore now
Cunuñunun	Tonat, fulget	Thunder, lightning
Yllapantac	Fulminatque	Bolt is falling,
Camri Nusta	Sed tu Nympha	Royal vestal
Unuy quita	Tuam limpham	Tears thou weepest
Para munqui	Fundens pluis.	Raining waters,
May ñimpiri	Interdumque	Now and then too
Chici munqui	Grandinem seu	Hail is falling
Riti munqui	Nivem mittis	Snow is falling
Pacharurac	Mundi factor,	Worldly maker,
Pachacamac	Pachacamac	World's great spirit
Viracocha	Viracocha	Greatest Being
Cayhinapac	Ad hoc munus	Gave thee power
Churasunqui	Te sufficit	To perform this
Camasunqui	Te prefecit	Where he set thee

It must be observed that the Peruvian words must be pronounced in the Spanish way, else they may lose their harmony. *Nusta* means at the same time a Nymph, a Vestal, and a young princess of the Ynca blood:—while *Pacharurac, Pachacamac* and *Viracocha* are three names of the Supreme Being, which are literally translated.

AMERICUS.

ORIGINAL TALES.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

AMELIA.

She lived thro' sorrow joy and strife,
Then paid its hopelessness with life.
Anonymous.

Amelia Wilson was a blooming virgin of sixteen summers, fair as the blushing rose-bud of morning, ere the refulgent orb of day has dispelled the dewy freshness which beautifies its petals. The light and buoyancy of youth sported around her feminine figure, and sparkled brilliantly from beneath the raven lashes which fringed her speaking eyes.—Health threw a rosy mantle around her, and gave a luxuriant zest to the complexion and symmetry of features for which she was peculiarly admired. Yet beauty was her least ornament, as she was adorned with every requisite and elegant accomplishment which adds a polish to the female character, besides possessing a natural strength of mind and amiability of disposition, which imparts a heavenly tinge to the unpolluted mind of a virtuous woman.

A first love, with all its ardent hopes and sacred aspirations, had recently diffused its magic feeling over her youthful bosom, concentrating every affectionate emotion of her soul in the person of Clarence Richards. Clarence was a youth of nineteen, possessing every winning faculty calculated to gain the affections of a young and susceptible female. An interesting yet manly countenance, graceful and insinuating address, accompanied with a mind of unusual strength and penetration, he was not dilatory in perceiving the interest he held in the heart of the artless Amelia, nor less enthusiastic in reciprocating such interest.

Clarence had been a constant visitor at Amelia's for at least a year; they had vowed to each other eternal fidelity. Yet a disclosure of the state of their sentiments with regard to each other, had not yet been made to Amelia's parents; and no circumstance had intervened by which they might infer a repulse to Clarence would be the consequence of such disclosure. But, alas! the calm of love under which they had so long enjoyed a bliss which none save those who have experienced the feeling can describe, was soon darkened by the clouds of despair, which shaded the prospect, and hid in darkness and dismay, the visions which had glowed stronger and deeper at every interview. Clarence was in indigent circumstances, and this was an unanswerable objection with Amelia's parents, who were governed altogether by mercenary views, and calculated that the beauty and accomplishments of their daughter would ensure her a wealthy suitor, thereby preferring the sacrifice of their child's happiness for worldly dross. It was at the separation which ensued immediately on this divulgement that Clarence felt all the violence of blighted hopes, and in a moment of passionate phrenzy besought his love to elope and clandestinely consummate their union—but in vain; although Amelia acknowledged her determination never to unite herself with another, yet could she not be overruled from what she had ever considered a duty to her parents, whom she had always implicitely obeyed.—It was the last opportunity they were permitted to converse together, and after reiterating assurances of everlasting affection they parted!

There is sadness in parting from friends and relatives whom we are confident, if living, again to meet; but there is agony intense in parting forever from the object of first and faithful love—from anticipations which have lightened our cares and softened the sorrows of youth!—When the beacon of hope expires, the soul is darkened forever, the world is joyless, barren and uninteresting; the grave becomes the only refuge to the unfortunate wanderer. Clarence wandered disconsolate and spirit-broken to one of the West India islands, with the faint hope of there accumulating a sufficiency to satisfy the expectations of Amelia's cruel parents. One short month elapsed after his arrival there, where fortune had commenced lavishing her smiles abundantly upon him, when the yellow fever, that bane of health and envoy of the tomb, seized upon his melancholy frame. Awhile he lingered patiently and resigned, when the cold mildews of death oozed from his pallid brow—his lips feebly faltered forth a parting farewell to those around him; one deep convulsive struggle shook his emaciated form, and he expired! His lifeless body was deposited in the family vault of the gentleman with whom he resided, amid the lamentations of his family, to whom he was already much endeared by the ties of friendship. To paint the anguish of Amelia on hearing the account of his death is impossible—her grief, and the reproaches she bestowed upon herself, as the primary cause of his departure from his native land, overcame her strength; the violence of her sorrow threw her into a fever, which immediately threatened her life. Remorse seized upon the minds of her parents who repented them of their cruelty, partly atoning for it, by their solicitude and attention during Amelia's sickness. She recovered, but it was to a life of unhappiness and mourning, through which she lingered a few years, a victim to parental forbiddance; then sank into the tomb, long before youth had lost its garb of broken hearted beauty.

W. C. B.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE COQUETTE.

I resolved to pass one summer at the town of ——, which was at that time a fashionable resort. I was accompanied thither by Dick Dashiell, a young foppish acquaintance of mine, who like myself, cared only to see fine girls, and fall in love with them. I must freely confess, that this has always been my chief motive for visiting the summer haunts of fashion, and I much doubt whether it is not so with many others.

Accordingly, having gotten every thing in readiness, we started off in handsome style from the city, and in due time arrived at our place of destination. As we drove swiftly up to the door of the Hotel, a host of heads appeared out of the windows to gaze at us; and it was not long ere ourselves and baggage were safely deposited within doors, and our equipage led to the stable-yard.

We soon met several young gentlemen with whom we were acquainted, and by whom we were made acquainted with others. Our arrival of course made a little stir among the listless lounging boarders. I chanced to overhear one person ask another, "Who those bucks were?"—and receive for answer, "Bob Lamberton and Dick Dashiell, two confounded rich fellows—Lamberton's father is a superannuated banker from London, and old Dashiell is a merchant of the South."

Thus announced, we both felt our importance increased in an eminent degree, but the effects were widely different, while I felt inwardly gratified at being so noticed, Dick showed it outwardly, and seemed rather inclined to bravadoing. In a short time, however, we were perfectly composed, and began to look about us.

The ladies soon attracted our attention. I carefully reviewed them on one occasion with the intention of selecting from the group a favourite. I found a copious collection of good, bad, and indifferent; and my watchful eye soon made a choice. Indeed, I believe that Miss Pauline Laforest was universally allowed to be in the first rank of beauty; and in my opinion, she was divinely beautiful.—The gayety of her dress well accorded with the gayety of her countenance; the brilliancy of her black eyes gave an indescribable lustre and softness of expression to her fine features; her shape, too, was of the most exquisite and finished mould. And last of all, she was evidently not farther advanced in life than her seventeenth year. From a friend I learned that she was an orphan, and that her only inheritance was an embarrassed estate. But I was not in search of a fortune; a provident father had already stored up immense riches for an only son, and I cared for no portion but loveliness and goodness.

I was not dilatory in becoming acquainted with the lady. I discovered that (like myself,) she was of a gay and fanciful disposition; and her artless and fascinating manners rivetted the chains with which I felt already shackled. Pauline was fond of attention; and I was not less fond of paying it. I seized every opportunity of attending her, and now felt the matter taking a more serious turn than I had at first intended. I found myself entangled in a net, from whose meshes I could not escape if I would, nor would not if I could; and that the consequence of this must be, to become an ardent and serious suitor to her affections, and if possible, attach my destinies to hers forever. The thought was pleasant, and the obvious necessity of the measure made it still more so.

But this was easier said than done; I had rivals. Several young men hovered around, captivated with her charms, and among them, my companion Richard Dashiell. A coolness had arisen between Mr. Dashiell and myself; and I felt it converted into jealousy upon observing that his addresses were not so disagreeable as I might have wished. Miss Laforest was, as I said, fond of attention; and I hastily branded her with the name of Coquette.

Of all her beaux, however, Dashiell and myself were the most steadfast; and although she received the court of all with evident pleasure, yet most of them had not felt that warmth of passion with which I was animated.

I soon perceived that Dashiell had taken precedence; for the conduct of Miss Laforest towards me became cold and averse; while to him she behaved diametrically different.—Jealous and indignant, I desperately resolved to withdraw myself forever from her train.—It cost me a severe effort, but I succeeded.—A week elapsed without even seeing her; once or twice in the course of the next I spoke very coldly. Three weeks thus tediously passed away, and I began to make preparations for returning to the city. I then took occasion to meet my rival upon the piazza, and after a careless nod, said—

"Mr. Dashiell how soon will you be at leisure to return?"

"Just when I please, sir," answered he.—"You are at liberty to return without me."

"I shall certainly take that liberty, sir," rejoined I. "I did not consider myself indebted to you for it in the least."

"I beg you will not trouble me then, sir—I am not at all desirous of attending you."

"I fear I *shall* trouble you, sir," rejoined I, kindling, "unless your language is more respectful."

"You are impertinent, Mr. Lamberton—I shall seek better company."

He was about to withdraw, but I cried out to him—

"Pray stop a moment, sir, unless you wish to prove yourself a coward. You shall account to me for your impudent language this morning. I am not used to be treated thus."

"Just as you please, sir—take it now at my hands, and make the most of it."

"Then, sir," said I, unable to bridle my wrath, "I can only consider you as a pitiful scoundrel; I knew you before only as a fop, now I am satisfied that you are a rascal."

He furiously drew from his side-pocket a pair of pistols—"Choose your weapon," cried he; "we will decide this difference upon the spot."

"I do not fight thus," said I. "*I* am a man of honour."

"You shall hear from me to-morrow, sir," returned he, and walked quickly away.

In expectation of a challenge which I resolved to accept instantaneously, I prepared my affairs, and then sauntered among the company, as though nothing had happened.

The dispute had been overheard by some persons and the circumstances were industriously circulated. In the evening I walked up to a spot where a few ladies were standing with whom I was acquainted; among them, Miss Laforest. Dashiell was in his room and did not come down. I carelessly nodded to her and spoke politely to the rest. She seemed, however, not to notice it, but said in her usual tone—"I understand, Mr. Lamberton, that you have had a difference with Mr. Dashiell." Surprised as I was to hear her speak so kindly, I could not resist the impulse which I felt to return a morose answer. I therefore coolly said, "not on your account, madam." She looked me in the face one moment, then burst into tears. I was inconceivably affected. I sprang to her side, and used every art to soothe her. I became again violently attached to her, and bitterly cursed my former behaviour. She seemed more endeared to me than ever; and while her head rested on my arm, and her hand in mine, I deemed my happiness almost complete. Suffice it to say, my pardon was effected, and my addresses again received. In the mean while no challenge came. Dashiell was not to be seen the next day; and on the day after, I was informed that he had pressed his suit to Miss Laforest, that he was promptly and decidedly rejected, and that he had privately left the town. I now ardently courted the favour of the beloved, the artless Pauline. All recollection of my former behaviour was generously effaced. After some delay, she gave her consent to be mine; and at the close of the season, instead of riding home with a rival, I took with me a beautiful, a charming, and an excellent wife.

OLIVER.

AN EXTRACT.

Could we draw back the covering of the tomb—could we see what those are now, who once were mortal—Oh! how would it surprise and grieve us to behold the prodigious transformation that has taken place on every individual—grieve us to see the dishonor done to our nature in general, within these subterraneous lodgments—here the sweet and winning aspect, that wore perpetually an attracting smile, grins horribly—a naked ghastly grin!—The eye that outshone the diamond's lustre, and glanced its lovely lightning into the most guarded heart—alas! where is it? Where shall we find the rolling sparkler? How are all those radiant glories totally eclipsed? That tongue that once commanded all the charms of harmony, and all the powers of eloquence, in this strange land hath forgot its cunning. Where, where are the strains of melody, which ravished our ears? Where the flow of persuasion which carried captive our judgments? The great master of language and of song is become silent as the night which surrounds him.

RUSSIAN CUSTOMS.

The gathering of the cabbage is in fact, the Russian vintage season. On the day that a family is to gather in their cabbage, which they salt, and lay up for the winter, the women invite their female friends and neighbours to come and assist them. On the evening before, they cut the cabbages from the stem and pull off the outside leaves and earth that may adhere to them. On the grand day, at the house where cabbages are collected, the women assemble, dressed in their most brilliant manner, and armed with a sort of cleaver, with a handle in the centre, more or less ornamented, according to the person's rank. They place themselves round a kind of a rough trough containing the cabbages. The old women give the signal for action; two of the youngest girls take their places in the middle of the room, and begin to dance an allemande, while the rest of the women sing national songs, and keep time in driving their knives into the trough. When the girls are tired with dancing, two more take their places always eager to surpass the former by the grace with which they make their voluptuous movements. The songs continue without intermission, and the cabbages are cut up in the midst of a ball, which lasts from morning till night. Meanwhile the married women carry on the work, salt the cabbages, and carefully pack them in barrels. In the evening the whole party sit down to supper, after which only the men are admitted, but even then they remain apart from the women. Glasses of wine and punch go round; dancing begins in a more general manner, and they withdraw at a late hour to begin the same amusement at another neighbor's, till all the harvest is finished. Undoubtedly the lively pleasures of the vintage in Italy and the south of France are not to be found in these northern festivals; but sports and holidays are of so rare occurrence in Siberia, and every thing bears such an aspect of immobility, that a festival wholly presided over by women, and to which I was admitted by an exception in my favour, must naturally have seemed to me delicious.—*Memoirs of a French Sergeant.*

CASABIANCA.*

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The boy stood on the burning deck
Whence all but him had fled;
The flame that lit the battle's wreck,
Shone round him o'er the dead.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule the storm;
A creature of heroic blood,
A proud, though child-like form.

The flames rolled on—he would not go,
Without his Father's word;
That father, faint in death below,
His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud—"Say, Father, say
If yet my task is done?"
He knew not that the chieftain lay
Unconscious of his son.

"Speak, Father!" once again he cried,
"If I may yet be gone!"
"And"—but the booming shots replied,
And fast the flames rolled on.

Upon his brow he felt their breath,
And in his waving hair,
And looked from that lone post of death,
In still, yet brave despair.

And shouted but once more aloud,
"My Father! must I stay?"
While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud,
The wreathing fires made way.

They wrapt the ship in splendor wild,
They caught the flag on high,
And streamed above the gallant child,
Like banners in the sky.

There came a burst of thunder sound—
The boy—oh! where was he?
Ask of the winds that far around
With fragments strewed the sea!

With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
That well had borne their part—
The noblest thing which perish'd there
Was that young faithful heart!

* Young Casabianca, a boy about thirteen years old, son to the Admiral of the Orient, remained at his post (in the Battle of the Nile) after the ship had taken fire, and all the guns had been abandoned, and perished in the explosion of the vessel, when the flames had reached the powder.

EXTRACT.

Believe me, the world is a mighty pleasant creature, only do not, as I said before, expect too much from it. In the hour of peace, of prosperity, and relaxation, seek the world; in moderation; taste of it as you would of a strong cordial; but lose not the remembrance that it turns bitter on the lees; drink it not to excess, or it will lead to folly, ignominy, or death. Hope nothing from the world in the hour of sorrow. Hope little even from friends, try them not too much—it is painful to find them wanting. Trust only to that world which is not seen, but which must come to all, whether they will or not. Look at the great word written over the portal of death—Eternity—and seek your comfort there.

A LESSON FOR MONARCHS.

During his march to conquer the world, Alexander, the Macedonian, came to a People in Africa who dwelt in a remote and secluded corner, in peaceful huts, and knew neither war nor conquest. They led him to the hut of their chief, who received him hospitably, and placed before him golden dates, golden figs, and bread of gold. "Do you eat gold in this country?" said Alexander. "I take it for granted (replied the Chief) that thou wert able to find eatables in thine own country. For what reason, then, art thou come amongst us?" "Your gold has not tempted me hither," said Alexander, "but I would become acquainted with your manners and customs." "So be it," rejoined the other; "sojourn with us as long as it pleaseth thee." At the close of this conversation, two citizens entered, as into their court of justice. The plaintiff said, "I bought of this man a piece of land, and as I was making a deep drain through it, I found a treasure. This is not mine: for I only bargained for the land, and not for any treasure that might be concealed beneath it; and yet the former owner of the land will not receive it." The defendant answered, "I hope I have a conscience as well as my fellow-citizen. I sold him the land, with all its contingent as well as existing advantages, and consequently the treasure inclusively." The Chief, who was also their supreme Judge, recapitulated their words, in order that the parties might see whether or not he understood them aright. Then, after some reflection, he said, "Thou hast a son, friend, I believe?" "Yes." "And thou (addressing the other) a daughter?" "Yes." "Well, then, let thy son marry thy daughter, and bestow the treasure on the young couple, for a marriage portion." Alexander seemed surprised and perplexed. "Think you my sentence unjust?" the Chief asked him. "Oh no; (replied Alexander) but it astonishes me." "And how then, (rejoined the Chief) would the case have been decided in your country?" "To confess the truth, (said Alexander) we should have taken both parties into custody, and have seized the treasure for the King's use." "For the King's use! (exclaimed the Chief) does the sun shine on that country?" "O yes." "Does it rain there?" "Assuredly." "Wonderful! but are there tame animals in that country, that live on the grass and green herbs?" "Very many, and of many kinds." "Ay, that must then be the cause (said the Chief)—for the sake of those innocent animals, the all-gracious Being continues to let the sun shine and the rain drop down on your own country, since its inhabitants are unworthy of such blessings."

Hurwitz's Hebrew Tales.

AN IMPORTANT LOTTERY.

It has been computed that among 10,000 people the average of deaths will be one a day. If this computation be accurate, a person in common health has a daily risk of dying, which, compared with the chances of life, is in the same proportion as an unit bears to the number 9,999. This risk is seemingly so small that it commonly gives no alarm, and is scarcely thought of; whereas, if the same risk were placed upon a different ground, so as to be seen in another light, it would be generally alarming. Suppose, for instance, that to-morrow morning a lottery was to be drawn of this kind: 9,999 white balls, and one black ball, should be thrown promiscuously into a box, and that 10,000 people, you and I among the number, should each put in a hand, and draw out a ball at random and whichever chanced to draw the black ball, should inevitably suffer death within 24 hours: I say, if we knew that such a lottery were to draw to-morrow morning, and we must take our chance, it would doubtless produce in us, some serious apprehensions, and might probably interrupt our sleep to night.

A RECIPE FOR COURTSHIP.

(From the London Souvenir.)

Two or three dears, and two or three sweets,
Two or three balls, and two or three treats;—
Two or three serenades giv'n as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure;
Two or three messengers sent in one day,
Two or three times led out from the play,
Two or three soft speeches made by the way;
Two or three tickets for two or three times,
Two or three love-letters writ all in rhymes;
Two or three months keeping strict to these rules,
Can never fail making a couple of fools.

There are four strong and undoubted symptoms of the approach of winter:

1st, Vegetation is assuming a sickly hue, and the leaves are going into winter quarters.

2d, The sun is retreating towards the south, as if it did not like this chilly weather.

3d, Thick coats are coming in fashion.

4th, The loungers are getting on the sunny side of the street.

Short Reply.—While Commodore Anson's ship, the Centurion, was engaged in close fight with the rich Spanish galleon which he afterwards took, a sailor came running to him, and cried out, "Sir, our ship is on fire near the powder magazine." "Then pray, friend," said the commodore, not in the least degree discomposed, "run back and assist in putting it out."

Saturday Evening Post.

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Mr. Tappan's Lyric Poems, announced some weeks since, have been published in a very neat duodecimo, of 150 pages. It contains much that the lovers of poetry will read with pleasure and profit.

Notices on American History.

I. The 2d part of the 1st volume of the Memoirs of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, has just been published. It contains—

1. Papers relative to the valedictory address of Washington.
2. A defence of Heckewelder's history by William Rawle.
3. Some account of the settlement of Bucks County, by J. Watson.
4. A brief account of the discovery of the Anthracite Coal of Pennsylvania, by Dr. James.
5. Some details on the medical history of Pennsylvania, by Dr. Morris.
6. Notices on the negro slavery of Pennsylvania, by E. Bettle.
7. The life of Robert Proud, the historian of Pennsylvania, by C. W. Thomson.
8. Original letters of William Penn.

II. No general history of North and South America, before and after Columbus, has ever been published. We understand that Professor RAFINESQUE, has been engaged for many years in endeavouring to connect the scattered fragments relating thereto, and is on the eve of giving an outline of a general history of this continent and its inhabitants.—His prospectus will soon be published and circulated.

HISTORICUS.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

REVIEW.

American Natural History, by Dr. Godman, Philadelphia, Carey and Lea, 1826, 1 vol. 8 vo. with many Plates.

Natural history is an amiable science, and a study of deep interest, since it makes us acquainted with all the objects of nature that surrounds us through life. It is to be perceived with satisfaction, that a growing taste for the delightful and useful knowledge conveyed by Nature, has warranted the publication of the above work, which is creditable to the publishers, the Printer and Engraver, as a specimen of fine arts, but whether it is equally creditable to the Writer and the Draftsmen, is not so easily decided.

This work has already been extolled by many who know little or nothing of the subject, and censured by others, who pretend to know. We shall not fall into either of those extremes: we have read the book, and find in it as much to praise as to blame. We are impartial and happening to know something about animals, we shall be candid, and state what this book really is.

It is intended as a first volume of the Natural History of the United States, (yclept America as is usual, just as England is called Europe by many,) and contains the history of our Quadrupeds, or a good part of them. Although the species are very much reduced, two similar volumes at least will be required to conclude this class of Animals. We are not told whether any other class is to be added, or rejected as not belonging to Natural History.—The Quadrupeds of Mexico and South America, are not introduced; probably because they live beyond America; but some from the North Pole and the Pacific Ocean are admitted, because we claim those regions.

The Mechanical execution of this volume deserves commendation: it is neatly printed, and the plates are well engraved. The figure of ONGPATONGA, an Indian Chief, is truly characteristic of the Missouri Indians. We wish that we could also commend the drawings of all the animals; but they do not deserve it.—Most of them appear to be drawn from stuffed skins in unnatural positions, or by men that were not acquainted with Zoology, and had never seen the animals alive. This is a great pity, because in modern works of Natural History, the utmost accuracy is required. We have seen many works giving better representations of our animals, and why some animals have been distorted we are at a loss to conceive.

We have here a Mink with the tail of a Cat, a Bear with a Goat's beard, another with a Dog's head. The Skunk is drawn with a Squirrel's head and tail, and a white diagonal band, which we never saw in any. The Raccoon, which was well drawn long ago, has now received the body of a Rat, the Black Wolf has a Lion's mane: the Foxes, Otters and the Congar or Panther, are all stiff or unnatural. We must hope that better Draftmen may be employed in the succeeding volumes. None but Zoologists who can draw, and have seen the living animals, ought to attempt a work of this nature.

The style of the work is chaste and good, calculated to entertain, and create a taste for the science; although below the brilliancy of Buffon, or the animation of Goldsmith. Some wonderful stories are related which might have been omitted; but they may please youth and novel readers.

In the first article on man, and the native men of this country, the author is perfectly orthodox and rational: he considers man as the king of animals, and all men as belonging to a single species. All the naturalists agree in this, and none but systematical scholasts entertain a different opinion. The reasoning of the author is forcible and correct: his sketches of the Indians concise and perspicuous; but he takes no notice of the Southern races, which differ so much from the Northern; while he introduces the Polar race or Esquimaux, who reside as far from the U. States.

The animals are very much reduced in number, by adopting the rule, that it is better to destroy presumed ideal species than to distinguish them—which amounts to this, that it is better to *burn power Looms* than to invent them and set them up, as is now done in England by ignorant Weavers. On this score there are two sets of Naturalists, the INVENTORS, who wish to extend the boundary of Science by accurate observation and discrimination, and the SIMPLIFIERS who wish to restrain knowledge by amalgamation or destroying the labours of acute observers. Our author has chosen to range himself among the last; as he has never gone over the fields, woods and mountains to observe, detect and ascertain facts, like Wilson or Bartram, he deems this labour of little account, and finds it more convenient to write a Natural History by his fire side.

Dr. Godman enjoys the reputation of a learned Anatomist; but Anatomy is but a small branch of Natural History. A much longer period of time than what he tells us he could bestow on this new study, is required to write a profound or even accurate book, and thus his book betrays some crudity and inaccuracy.

A partiality for the labours of some friends has induced him to take all their accounts and presumed discoveries upon trust, and a different feeling towards others of equal worth, has induced him to pass them under silence. There is no discrimination and no impartiality in all these pages: no critical accuracy, no deep reasoning, no learned investigation: very few new observations (made at home,) and little pretension to Science, except Anatomy, or rather *Odontology*, (the knowledge of teeth or the dental System,) which an Anatomist could not well skip over, but which will appear very uninteresting and useless to those for whom this book is written. In this branch, as in every thing else, a mere compilation from some favorite authors and guides, serves the purpose contemplated.

On the manners and habits of animals, the author is more precise and accurate—he bestows little time on their descriptions and localities, because it is out of his line; but he expands on habitual facts and anecdotes, taken at random from travellers or hunters, and clothing them in smooth language, they answer his purpose very well. In this respect, the work is but an American copy of Goldsmith's Animated Nature, and below the standard of a Buffon. Goldsmith was a poet, and wrote a book on Natural History, which has been popular. Our author is an anatomist, and has the same aim in view—he may succeed, and without enlarging the boundaries of Science, he may promote or gratify the taste of those who wish to know something of our animals, beyond what Goldsmith, Berwick or Bingley have told us. If the author has higher pretensions, he must study his subject many years as yet, and learn to be more accurate, mature, liberal, impartial; a better observer, and his own Draftsman if he can.

We may give further illustration of this work, and the best parts of it, in a future number.

ZOOPHILUS.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

A VISIT

To the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute.

Crowds of men, women and children, have flocked to this Exhibition of American Manufactures, to admire the splendid Cut glass, Porcelain, Furniture, Pianofortes, &c. there displayed. Only three days were allowed to the whole population of Philadelphia to become acquainted with the ingenuity of our Mechanics: while a week, or even two weeks, could have been allowed to advantage. Let us hope that in future exhibitions the time will be enlarged, so as to allow more leisure to find out useful articles.

I went there also, and notwithstanding the crowd, I endeavoured to look out for something of more intrinsic value or use than the splendid imitations of foreign taste. I was struck with many articles displaying ingenuity and skill, or evincing talents and genius. I wish that I could notice them all, but a few appeared to me to deserve being generally known.

I saw some fine specimens of Elastic japanned Leather, which appears to be a very useful invention: I should like to see it, because in general use; it will be very convenient to have boots and shoes always clean and shining, and that may only require occasional dusting or spunging; although it may interfere with the professions of shoe blacks or blacking makers. The inventor is, I believe, a Philadelphian, and ought to be encouraged, if his leather is not too dear.

A specimen of Lithography, representing the head of Pythagoras, and executed in Boston, by a young artist, was as handsomely executed as the finest Copperplate Engraving.—We are sorry to say that the useful art of Lithography or drawing and printing upon stone, is as yet almost unknown in Philadelphia, while it is spreading in New-York, Boston and Washington city. Let us hope that some ingenious Mechanic will introduce it in this city, and we may promise him support and profit.

A machine for cutting Combs, is a complex work of ingenuity, and yet a simple apparatus, that must soon supersede the filing of them.

A model of a Dry Canal Lock or Inclined plane, promises to unite many advantages, and obviate the difficulties of Canalling and Locking. If it is not soon tried or adopted, it will be owing to the old prejudice against useful novelties.

A voltaic pile of 400 Metalic Plates, disposed in four dry pillars, appeared portable and convenient. I had not the opportunity to witness its operation and strength.

A Glass Hive, although no novelty elsewhere, is one here—they are very pretty and exhibit the labours of the active Bees, at any time. Many are said to be used in Germantown.

A new mode of Engraving Lottery Tickets on wood, by colored lines and white letters, executed in New-York, was strikingly ingenious and singular.

It would be tedious to enumerate many fine specimens of Woollens, Cutlery, Stoves, &c. and most of them being imitations, do not display creative ingenuity; although they combine laborious skill and industrious utility.

A FRIEND TO INGENUITY.

TO THE INSTRUCTORS OF YOUTH

Throughout the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The important station which you occupy in the community, and the facilities which you possess for aiding in the dissemination of correct principles, induces the "American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race," to address you upon a subject of the deepest interest to our rising Republic. You have great opportunities for giving a virtuous direction to the susceptible and unprejudiced minds of youth, and of inspiring rational views of civil and religious liberty. This is sufficiently evinced by the fact, that the impressions made upon the human mind by early instruction, are of a character so permanent, that the engrossing cares of an active life, can never entirely efface them. You are well aware that literary tuition alone, is not the sole object to be had in view in education; you are sensible that the moral instruction of those committed to your care, devolves in a great measure upon you, and that you are training the future legislators and magistrates of a great nation; that the principles which you inculcate, do not merely determine the personal character of the individual, but in some degree, at least, influence the national councils, and contribute to the formation of a national character.

That Slavery is an evil of great magnitude, is so universally admitted, even by those whose peculiar situation induces them still to support the system, that we cannot deem it necessary to enter into any elaborate arguments to convince the judgment of a class of our fellow citizens, so generally intelligent and reflecting, as those whom we now address.

It must be obvious, from a consideration of our situation, relatively to the Slave population of the United States, that the political importance, the wealth, the happiness, and the future security of the country, require that early measures should be taken for the adoption of safe and rational means of averting this degrading burden from the shoulders of our posterity. The most politic and safe mode of deliverance, is that which contemplates the progressive preparation of both master and slave, for the important change. The mind of the master should be imbued in early life with correct notions of the natural rights of man, and of the inconsistency of a state of perpetual servitude with the avowed principles of our government—and the Slave, by competent instruction, should be qualified to understand the duties of a freeman, and by suitable inducements, excited to perform them with alacrity. If thus educated, the Slave will become a useful citizen, as well from a sentiment of gratitude to the government which protects him, as from other advantages which he will necessarily enjoy.

The plan here suggested is not a new and untried experiment, the result of which is veiled in uncertainty; but one which has been completely tested in several of these United States, from some of which it has already entirely removed this enormous evil, and must, as reason and experience teach produce the same effect wherever it is permitted fully to operate.

The same principle has been adopted, and is now in successful progress in the new republics of South America. In those States, in several instances, considerable numbers of adult slaves have been made the recipients of immediate emancipation, and yet no turbulent or riotous disposition has been manifested by them. Grateful for the important change they have undergone, they have settled in habits of industry, peace and moral rectitude; and thus essentially contributed to the wealth and power of the community.

That such a change is eminently conducive to the public prosperity, is abundantly shewn by the several censuses taken by direction of the general Government of the United States, and from the valuation of property which has been periodically affixed by the same authority. These official documents exhibit a much more rapid and steady increase in population and wealth, within the same periods of time, in those states where slavery is entirely or nearly extinguished, than in those where it most abounds.

Your influence in that class of society who may witness the consummation of this desirable event—the removal of slavery from every portion of our Country—renders it peculiarly proper to address you on this subject, and to solicit your co-operation in extending benevolent, rational and politic views with regard to it.

It requires no prophetic vision, nor any very minute investigation to determine that in the republican Government of the U. States, Slavery must sooner or later cease.

The only subject demanding special attention then is, the means best adapted to remove the evil without detriment to general society.

For effecting this purpose, the Convention, after much deliberation, have resolved to recommend as the plan, that of passing laws in the several states, providing for the freedom, at a certain age, of all such slaves as shall be born after a certain period, and justice, as well as sound policy, would dictate, that the master who had been benefitted by *their* services and those of their ancestors, should prepare them for freedom by a suitable education.

An ardent attachment to our country, a firm conviction of the rectitude of our intentions, and of the practicability of our plans, constrains us earnestly to entreat you to use your influence in effecting an early and gradual abolition of slavery, by which you may be instrumental in averting the horrors of a servile war, and in contributing essentially to the importance and happiness of your Country.

By direction of the Acting Committee of the American Convention, for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race.

HECTOR COFFIN, CHAIRMAN.

ISAAC BARTON, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia September 18, 1826.

COMMUNICATION.

We the undersigned having attended on the 29th of September last, at an examination of the pupils in the United States' Institution for the cure of Impediments of Speech, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Chapman at No. 187 Pine Street, Philadelphia, take pleasure in expressing our satisfaction in the improvement manifested by those pupils, who had come under our notice, whilst they laboured under the most distressing stammering; and by others, whose similar situations were attested by their parents, or very respectable persons present. The favorable change wrought on these pupils was astonishing and highly gratifying to us.—The facts with which we are personally acquainted, and the accounts we have heard from sufficient authority of the efficacy of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman's system, and induce us to recommend their Institution to all those who may be afflicted with any kind of defect of utterance.

Philadelphia, October 6th, 1826.

PHILIP F. MAYER, D. D.
CHARLES H. DEMMIE, D. D.
JOHN GOODMAN, Esq.
JOHN GREINER.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D.
LAWRENCE LEWIS, Esq.
HENRY M. ZOLLICKOFFER.

COMMUNICATION.

All causes of difference being adjusted between the Bishop of Philadelphia and the Trustees of St. Mary's church, the local and personal interdicts have been removed, and the church is opened accordingly for divine worship under the sanction and authority of the Bishop, who has appointed the Rev. *Wm. Vinc't Harrold* and the Rev. Thomas Heyden his assisting Pastors.

The Trustees are to manage the temporalities according to the act of incorporation, and the spiritual concerns shall remain under the care and government of the Bishop to whom the *deposit* of the *faith* and the general discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, are entrusted in the Diocess of Philadelphia. In consequence of this agreement a general amnesty which is to be published in all the Catholic Churches of the city is hereby declared and promulged.

Given under my hand this 11th day of Oct. 1826.

† HENRY CONWELL,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

Mr. Robertson, the æronaut, accompanied by a young lady, ascended from Castle Garden, New-York, on Tuesday afternoon. The garden was well filled with spectators, and it is estimated that the receipts must have been upwards of two thousand dollars. Steamboats and row boats filled with passengers, were scattered over the river, and the house tops, the battery and the wharves, exhibited great numbers of people. The preparations were conducted in a skilful manner. The large balloon was filled at the appointed hour, after which four small balloons, each of about nine or ten feet in diameter, handsomely decorated, were inflated, and attached to yards connected with the car by garlands of flowers, separate from the main balloon, which rose above them in the centre. A little after sunset Mr. Robertson conducted the lady who was to accompany him to the car, where she took her seat apparently with much resolution. He then took his seat at the opposite end of the car, and after adjusting the ballast, gave the word to let go. As they gradually arose, the five balloons, the handsomely decorated car, and the distinct appearance of the aerial voyagers, presented one of the most beautiful and interesting scenes of the kind ever beheld in New-York. Their course appeared to be towards the Jerseys. Mr. Robertson and the lady landed at Union, a small village between Elizabethtown and Newark, N. J. and left the lady at the farm house of Mr. Brown. He then ascended alone and went much higher than he had been before. At quarter past eight o'clock he descended again at Westfield, eight miles from Union village, making in all a distance of about twenty-five miles which he passed over land from the place of starting. At a quarter past 1 o'clock next day, he arrived safe at Castle Garden, to the great joy of thousands of enquiring and anxious spectators.

GREAT NATIONAL ROAD.

Major Lane arrived in Buffalo on the 21st ult. after having explored the route for a great National Road between Washington and Buffalo, a distance of 366 miles, agreeably to the directions of the Secretary of War. The points made in the route pursued are Rockville, Fredericktown, and Emmetsburg, Maryland; Gettysburg, Carlisle, Millerstown, Lewistown, Bellefonte, Karthaus, mouth of big Bennet's creek, Emporium and Fort Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Olean Point, Franklinville, Sardinia, Aurora and Buffalo, New York. The range of the Allegheny mountains, situated between Carlisle and the mouth of Big Bennet's creek, which, together with the Driftwood Branch, constitute the Sinn Mahoning creek, present the only obstructions that can be regarded in the least degree formidable to the location and construction of a National Road, on the route above mentioned, between Washington and Buffalo.

It is worthy of particular notice that the portion of the route situated Northwardly of that here laid down, is not obstructed by a single elevation deserving of the appellation of hill. On the whole of this portion, which embraces a distance of more than 150 miles, a road may be made at a moderate expense, without passing a slope whose inclination will exceed two and a half degrees. This circumstance becomes the more remarkable, when it is understood, that the region traversed by the route varies in altitude from six hundred to more than seventeen hundred feet above tide water.

ST. LOUIS, MISS. Sept. 21.

Gratifying Intelligence.—Fears were entertained, not long since, for the safety of General Ashley and his party, but by a letter, which we have seen, direct from the General himself, it appears, that he is on his way home and may be daily expected, having arrived within the settlements on the 9th inst. We are happy to learn, that his enterprize has again been crowned with success: he will bring with him, we are told, one hundred and twenty-three packs of Beaver.

Gen. Ashley left here on the 8th of March last, and has crossed the Rocky Mountains, where he fell in with his men. He travelled the whole way by land, with pack horses, going and coming, and has performed the trip in a shorter time, (including several weeks spent there,) than was ever known before.

LEXINGTON, Ky. Sept. 28.

We learn that Isaac B. Desha has been bailed out of the prison, and taken to his father's residence in Mason County. This course was determined on, we suppose from his heretofore evincing no disposition to escape, and his weak and helpless condition arising from his wound. The State will be saved the expence of maintaining and guarding him any longer, but it is evidently a stretch of Constitutional power to bail him. The Constitution says—"That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident and presumption great." Act 10, Sec. 16.

Mention is made of a trout in England, which, after living *sixty years in a well*, died by reason of the drought which robbed it of its natural element. It had become so tame as to receive from the hand, snails, worms, and bread, and always seemed pleased at the presence of its feeder.

A similar experiment in domesticating a trout is making on Long Island. When put into a well or spring, three years since, it did not weigh two ounces. Last March it was found to weigh over two pounds. It will rise gently from the bottom of the well and feed out of the hand. Several different kinds of fish, and among them trout of large size, have been put into the well, and all have been immediately attacked and ultimately killed by this lord of the castle.

When Wilson, the Ornithologist, travelled in the Western country, in search of subscribers and birds, he stopped at Isaac Walton's tavern, thirteen miles from Nashville. The landlord, Walton, refused to take any money from him, saying—"You seem to be travelling for the good of the world, and I cannot charge you any thing. When you come this way, call and stay with me, you shall be welcome."

Arriving at Haverhill, (N. H.) on the same errand, in 1812, Wilson was oddly treated.—"The good People of Haverhill (says his biographer,) perceiving a stranger among them of very inquisitive habits, and who evinced great zeal in exploring the country, sagaciously concluded that he was a spy from Canada, employed in taking sketches of the place to facilitate the invasion of the enemy. It was thought conducive to the public safety that Wilson should be apprehended, and he was accordingly taken before a magistrate, who, however, on being made acquainted with his character, politely dismissed him, with many apologies for the mistake.

The New Brunswick Fredonian says, the Postmaster General has furnished a guard to attend the mail between New York and Philadelphia. He commenced his duties on the 24th ult. and we are sorry to say that on the evening of the 27th he was taken into custody by the Marshal of this city, and, after hearing, committed to prison, on a charge of violently assaulting a citizen on the road, firing a pistol at him, and otherwise endangering his life. The defence of the guard was, that the mail was obstructed by the citizen, and, for aught he knew, about to be robbed. The guard was subsequently bailed.

A colored man was fined one dollar last week in Boston for shaking a carpet on the pavement. This practice is very annoying to persons walking the streets. There is another which prevails to considerable extent, and certainly should be checked. We allude to that of washing windows at mid-day, to the great detriment of fine feathers and fur hats. We are frequently caught in a shower when not a cloud is to be seen. Servants should attend to this duty early in the morning, before the streets are thronged with passengers.

A most shocking occurrence took place on the 17th ultimo, below Louisville, on the Ohio river. Two citizens of Bourbon County, by the names of Stone, and Mr. David Cobb, of Lexington, Kentucky, were descending the river, with about eighty negroes. A few of them rose and killed their masters, and a Mr. Davis, a hired hand, and also a Mr. Gray, a passenger, returning home to the state of Mississippi. In all, five persons were murdered. Fifty-six of the negroes remained with the boat on the Indiana shore, and those concerned in the murder, to the number of 18 or 20, fled into the country. A part of them had been taken.

The Missouri Republican says, the United States Lead Mines are now becoming a source of considerable revenue. The number of diggers, and smelters, at the upper mines, have greatly increased, and are still increasing, and the quantity of lead made this year will exceed in a four-fold ratio that of former years. The same paper states that the only impediment to the profitable working of those mines is occasioned by the Rapids in the Mississippi, near the mouths of the Des Moines and Rock river, in both of which it is practicable to clear out a boat channel, at expense of not more than two years' rent of the Upper Mines.

Horizontal Ploughing.—The American Farmer mentions, that the custom so frequently adopted of ploughing up and down hills, often ensures the loss of crops in seasons of drought, as the furrows lead off the water that falls.—The contrary course is therefore recommended, of ploughing horizontally. The furrows will then retain all the water, which is often found sufficient to save a crop.

In the "memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society," is a paper signed by John R. Evans, which states in substance, that posts in fences will last much longer for setting them with their tops down. In a note on this article, the Hon. Richard Peters says, "I have experienced the truth of the fact above stated."

The Norfolk Herald, speaking of the British order in Council says:—"We are informed that Mr. Gallatin is fully authorised to proceed *pari passu* with the British Government in the abolition of the restrictions and discriminating duties heretofore existing, so as to place the intercourse on the most liberal footing of reciprocity. If this be the case, there is an end to all doubt respecting the repeal of the Order in Council, and the continuance of the trade."

Colombia.—By the schooner Arabella, Captain Edwards, at this port on Thursday, in 14 days from Laguira, advices to the 28th ult. have been received.—Gen. Paez was at Valencia, and no doubt was entertained of his determination to keep affairs quiet until the arrival of Bolivar, who was daily expected.

From the Norfolk Herald, October 9.

Arrival of the Hornet.—The United States ship Hornet, Woodhouse, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Warrington, who is on board, from Pensacola, whence she sailed 14th ultimo, via Havana, 11 days from the latter port, anchored in the Bite of Craney Island on Sunday evening; officers and crew all in good health.

Dr. Preston Brown, brother of the Minister of the United States at Paris, was shot at a place a few miles below Louisville, Kentucky, by a man engaged in a dispute with another person. The Doctor was attempting to make peace between them. He died of the wound on Friday night the 22d ultimo.

Drunkenness.—The Newport Spectator in referring to Mr. Loulian's curing Drunkards, says, "We know a man in this county who is *periodically* cured by his wife, as often as about once in six weeks. When the fits come on, she puts an *emetic* into his dram, which effects a cure for the time; and in order to remove temptation out of his way, she *drinks up the rum herself.*

Not ten thousand miles from the village of Oswego, N. Y. on the 18th ult. by virtue of a special contract between the parties, one man sold, bargained, and conveyed to another, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty-five dollars, good and lawful money of the State of New York, his wife and two children; and we are informed that the guarantee has taken actual possession of the property!

The congress of the republic of Peru, in testimony of their approbation of the liberal opinions promulgated in Europe by Abbe de Pradt, have voted him a gold medal, to be superbly wrought; and have also ordered an edition of his works to be handsomely printed, with a portrait of the author, at the expense of the republic.

It is estimated that the cotton goods manufactured in New England, annually, amount to 50,000 bales or twenty-five millions of yards. Within one hundred miles of Boston there are made annually fifteen thousand pieces of broad-cloths and twenty thousand pieces of flannels, besides an immense quantity of satinets, cassimeres and negro cloths.

A tragic affair has recently occurred at Boston. A widow by the name of Fairbanks left that city on Monday night with her two children for Charlestown. She passed the toll house of the bridge, but was not observed to pass that on the opposite side. Subsequently the bodies of the two little girls and the bonnet of the mother, have been found in the river, and it is recollected that a noise was heard, like that of something falling into the water, and the cry of children, about the time she passed on the bridge. From these facts, it is supposed, the woman threw herself with her children into the river.

On Saturday last, about 1 o'clock, Mr. J. Davil, a respectable seaman, of Fell's Point, while passing along Second street, Baltimore, with his wife, experienced a rupture of a blood vessel, and so great was the discharge of blood that death from internal suffocation ensued in a few minutes. The case was truly an appalling one, and the agony of an affectionate wife, thus unexpectedly called on to receive the last sigh of her husband, can better be imagined than described.

On Tuesday evening, about 11 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, it proved to be a place familiarly known by the name of the Red Barn, situate near the Ridge Road, distant from any house. Several engine and hose companies of the city, with their usual zeal, hastened to the spot, but in a short time the barn was completely destroyed.

A grocer in Brooklyn, N. Y. a few days since, upon examining a chest of Tea which he had just purchased, discovered that the box was filled with dirt up to within about six inches of the top, where was a layer of very excellent tea. It was ascertained that the fraud was committed at Canton, and the chest was returned.

The sloop Mariett, Capt. N. F. Sayre, from Sag Harbour, bound to New-York, was upset on Saturday night, and six persons were unfortunately drowned. The sloop was struck with a squall about 12 o'clock when near Faulkner's Island, and as she capsized, part of the cargo, consisting of salt and stone, shifted forward, and the vessel went down bow foremost, and sunk within 3 or 4 feet of the stern. The persons lost, were Mrs. Hodges, (Widow of the late Mr. Jesse H.) of Sag Harbour, and her son aged about 14—Mr. Wm. Lumley, of Bridgehampton, Mr. Edwards, son of Ithnel Edwards of East Hampton, Capt. Sayre, and his stewart, a boy. Two of the men belonging to the sloop, held on the wreck till next morning, when they were fallen in with and taken off by the sloop Imperial, Capt. Brown, which left Sag Harbour in company, and arrived at N. York on Sunday evening. These men state, that Capt. S. attempted to save himself on the boat that drifted away from the vessel bottom up. Mr. Lumley jumped overboard and perished in attempting to swim to the boat. The other persons were drowned in the cabin.

Extract of a letter from an American, in one of the interior towns of Mexico to his friend in New Orleans:

"I have now seen this country from Vera Cruz to Mexico, from thence to Tampico, and from Tampico to this place. I have conversed with several who have traversed it in almost every direction, and I am lost in astonishment at the exaggerated picture of fertility which almost every traveller who has written has thought proper to draw of it. In the first place, the mountains, occupying fully one third of the country, are wholly incapable of cultivation. The valleys, it is true, are rich; but the immense plains are far from being universally so; even many of the valleys would not produce without manure. But the great curse and terrific scourge of the country is drought, unremitted drought, during nine months of the year throughout four-fifths of the republic; hence there are few streams, and little wood. Water and steam power are almost unknown, and can never come into general use. The women are obliged to grind by hand all the corn that is consumed, and have but little time to employ themselves in domestic manufactures, which however are gaining ground. The labor of the husbandman is wholly lost during a great part of the year, for it is useless for him to sow when all consuming drought will destroy his crop, or rather prevent it from coming up; and irrigation can be practised only upon a few favored spots. From these causes, or rather the single one want of rain, I am disposed to attribute the little progress this country has made in comfort and civilization, much more than to its being oppressed by an arbitrary government. Drought produces idleness, and idleness, as the proverb says, "is the root of all evil," as is exemplified in this country. How much more preferable is our four winter months, to the eight or nine months dry season of this country! Could the worst government in the world make so wretched a people out of the inhabitants of the United States? No! for rain falls there frequently."

The Drama.

Mr. Blyth takes a benefit at the Circus this evening, when a variety of amusements, Equestrian and Dramatic, will be exhibited. Mr. B. has at all times in his professional career, manifested an earnest desire to please, and in private life, his mildness of manners and gentlemanly deportment, have secured him general esteem. The fostering care bestowed upon Master Sweet, whose wonderful Equestrian powers, Mr. B. was the first to bring to light and encourage, is well known to many, and should be amply rewarded by all. In every point of view, Mr. B. is deserving of patronage, and will no doubt witness its display, in an overflowing House.

The Baltimore theatre opened on Monday evening with the tragedy of Pizarro, and on Wednesday, Othello was performed—the characters of Rolla and Othello were personated by Mr. E. Forrest.

Mrs. C. Young, late of Drury Lane theatre, has arrived at New York, in the ship Cortes, from London.

The bars for refreshments and liquors in the New York Theatre, have been rented at rates which will probably net over $19,000 per annum. The Pit Bar was rented at $7 per night during the performance. The Gallery Bar at 9. The Saloon $21. The Punch Room $31. Two cellars underneath were rented at $725 each per annum. Store in front on the north side, not to sell liquors, at $500 per annum.

A neat Circus has been established in Providence, R. I. It is stated that it was handsomely filled on the first night of performance—having an audience of about six hundred, a large proportion of which were ladies.

Mr. Lewis Lemont has taken a lease of the Albany Theatre, and will soon open it with an efficient company.

The Chatham Garden Theatre, New York, has undergone a thorough transformation, and opened for the season on Monday night, with the comedy of Speed the Plough. Mr. Booth, it is said, is to be permanently connected with this establishment. He is a great acquisition.

The New York Enquirer says, the committee appointed to decide on the best Poem or Address, to be recited on the opening of the New York Theatre, Bowery, have gone through that duty with considerable labor and attention, and were divided in opinion between two addresses, but they finally came to the conclusion to vote in favor of the one written by Grenville Mellon, Esq. of North Yarmouth, state of Maine, to whom they award the prize of 100 dollars; and also, an additional prize of 100 dollars, awarded to Dr. Thomas Farmer, of Charleston, South Carolina, for the piece best calculated for dramatic effect.

Mr. Maywood has returned to New-York, after a successful professional tour in Canada.

Mr. Kean has renewed his engagement at Quebec for six nights. Mr. Brown, manager of the Montreal Theatre, took his benefit there on the 25th ult. when the performances closed for the season. On the conclusion of the night's amusements, he was met by the gentlemen of his company, who presented him with a ring, as a testimony of the esteem in which they hold his professional talents.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Among the contributors this week, we enroll FRANCIS, CIMEX, SYLVAN, J. N. C. TOM, PETER SINGLE, DECIUS, SYLVANDER, W. C. B. J**** S*****, A MOUNTAINEER, ROSALIE, AMANDA, &c. &c.

The GARDENER and the ROSE TREE, was inserted in the Post not more than three weeks since.

MRS. ROYAL.

As the readers of almost every paper in the country have been treated to a paragraph respecting this lady, we see no good reason why ours should not feel the infliction of a paragraph upon the same subject. Mrs. Royal was some few years since "smitten with a love" of travel, and residing, as she did, in Alabama, she lifted up her eyes, and saw that the land was good for journeying, and with such a Northern extension spread out for her peregrinations, she may be said to have had "the world before her where to choose, and Providence her guide"—and so "she straightway took her journey." Mrs. Royal started from the land of sand and savannas, with as goodly an assortment of prejudices and *shandyisms* as ever fell to the lot of any traveller of any sex—but then the object of her aversions, or rather the manners and customs which she disliked, were generally, be it said to her credit, at a distance; she found less subject for censure in places at which she was, that she anticipated in those which she approached. Nevertheless the good lady not unfrequently met with *customs* and *things* which excited her warmest indignation.—*Customs*, in being subjected to heavy charges and other impositions. *Things*, in undergoing *accu-puncturation* by the proboscis of whole myriads of *fleas*, at certain boarding houses and taverns in West Virginia. Notwithstanding these and many other "evils which *flesh* is heir to," the worthy tourist made her way through the states, and what is more, made some tolerably correct observations as she went along—and as she started with a host of prejudices which continually kept in advance, so in returning having written and printed an account of her travels—she sent her *books* in advance to be disposed of as the *liberality* or *fears* of the reading community might dictate. Our readers certainly understand what we mean by liberality—that principle, viz. which leads one to buy a book more for the sake of the author, than its contents—as to *fears*, some persons may buy one book, in order that they may not be *impaled* in another—for be it said, *sub rosa* the good lady of whom we speak, is a little apt to set down things hard to digest against those who are not quite civil to her—and things still *harder* to digest in favour of those who are attentive. We more than suspect that this *noli me tangere* spirit of the fair authoress has not been without its influence upon certain editors of daily papers, nearer this city than New York, who have issued a paragraph or two commendatory of the book and its writer—for we can tell the public, and *they* may have found it out, that the man who kindles the ire of a writing, aye, and a travelling woman, is in a worse situation than Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in the fiery furnace—he'll not escape without *singeing*. If the *hem* of his garments be not scorched we know nothing of the matter. We said that Mrs. Royal, when she had arrived at the *ultima thule* of her travelling, set her face homeward, and sent her book in advance; there are some little accounts in the book that are entirely incorrect, but we say nothing of that; it is one person's business to write a volume, and it may take another to make it *just*—and if Mrs. R. has served her generation by bringing forth a volume, she may thank Heaven that has taken away her reproach. We commend the volume to the special perusal of all lovers of travellers, as being a chef d'œuvre of its kind, because, in spite of the little errors at which we have hinted, it is a better volume than Miss Frances Wright *wrote* and *sold*—its censures are more deserved by the *censured*, and its commendations proceed at least from gratitude for personal services.

REPUBLICS ARE UNGRATEFUL.

Whenever the good people of Philadelphia or New York have spoken with a little complacency of a public building which ornamented their respective cities, the Boston folks have looked round upon their new market house and widened streets; and with a certainty of superior cause for exultation, because their Southern neighbours owed their ornaments to the general government, or to the liberality of incorporated companies, while the city of Boston has owed her beauty to her own exertions and liberality. We have been told, as an occasional Bostonian has taken up his sojourn with us, of the superior police arrangements of the literary Emporium—of the admirable train in which every thing of a public nature was—and while he counted up the improvement in laws and buildings, the whole credit has been referred to the indefatigable perseverance of the Mayor, Josiah Quincy, whom, whatever may have been the errors of his life as a general politician, all parties united now to applaud as a just magistrate. The extraordinary exertions of Mr. Quincy, and the happy results of his plans and labours, excited in a public spirited individual, a wish to add such a reward as would be agreeable to the Mayor, and easily bestowed by the people—and he accordingly inserted a paragraph in one of the city papers, hinting at the propriety of giving the name of Quincy Hall to an apartment in one of the spacious buildings, which owes its erection as well as its contiguous ornaments and convenient arrangement, entirely to Mr. Q.'s exertions. But it seems that such a reward, thus cheaply bestowed, is not to be rendered to the public officer, and the proposition was no sooner made than hostility to the measure was expressed by proposals for naming every frog pond in the city after the Mayor. Of the propriety of the measure of honoring the Hall or the Mayor, by permitting the former to take the name of the latter, we have nothing to say. The scenes and the persons are too distant to interest the majority of our readers—but the instance is sufficient to show that in ordinary times, those who act with the most decision, and effect the most public good, are not the most eligible candidates for public favour, or the most likely to receive public rewards. In the mutations of parties, and the ebb and flow of its zeal, the election for favours or office rarely falls upon those who have been most devoted either to the whole or a part. The lukewarm and the wavering, the coldly calculating man who avoids offence to the one side by rendering no service to the other, will more frequently participate in public favour, than he who has devoted time and talents to the promotion of popular or advantageous measures—the former is selected, not because he would do more good to the whole, but because he would do less injury to a part.

Honorable rewards are likewise withheld from the deserving by their contemporaries, because, while they see the full amount of their labours and acknowledge them great, they remember the means employed and think them equal. Another generation would estimate the labour by the good effected, and reward, upon such a consideration, without reference to means.

A Lathe for the purpose of Ornamenting the backs of watch cases, has been planned and constructed by B. F. Baker, Watchmaker, 192 North Third above Vine street; it can also be used for cutting flourishes upon engravers plates or dies, &c. The figures produced by this mechanical changing in the direction of a single line, are endless in their variety, and though perhaps different in principle, are similar in their appearance to the beautiful vignettes on many of the bank note plates from Fairman, Draper, Underwood & Co. Those who wish to have their watch cases ornamented in such a way, can, by leaving them in the morning have them in the afternoon—Price $1 50.

The result of the election in the city and county of Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, has been ascertained to a certainty, as follows.—The official statement will be published immediately on the receipt of the necessary documents.

Mr. Kittera has been elected to the nineteenth congress. Between Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Horn, there is a *tie* for the twentieth congress. Mr. Duncan is elected to the State Senate—three Federalists and three Democrats, are elected to the Assembly.—In the Select Councils of the city the Federalists and Democrats are even, two of each being chosen—of twenty council men the Federalists have elected eighteen—and there is a tie between Mr. Jennings and Mr. Thomas for the nineteenth place, and Mr. Massey on the Democratic ticket makes the twentieth.

Mr. Strembeck has been elected Sheriff—Mr. White County Commissioner—Mr. Dennis Coroner—and Mr. Bockius, Auditor, all Democrats. It is said to be uncertain whether a new election will be held for a representative to the nineteenth congress, or whether in consequence of some alleged irregularity in the vote, the House of Representatives will decide between Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Horn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A very respectable meeting of the friends and conductors of Sunday Schools, was held on Wednesday evening, September 20, 1826, in the Commissioner's Hall, Northern Liberties, for the purpose of forming a Sunday School Union, embracing the Northern Liberties, Penn Township, Kensington, &c. &c.

Mr. BENJAMIN NAGLEE was called to the Chair, and CHARLES STEWARD appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Elisha Cushman; appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Mr. Cushman and Mr. Cookman, and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the friends and conductors of Sunday Schools, now present, deeply appreciate the importance of these excellent Institutions; that their increase, improvement, and permanency are most likely to be secured by mutual assistance and co-operation; that with great satisfaction they have heard of the establishment and success of the American Sunday School Union; and that a society be now formed to be called the Northern Sunday School Union, auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union organized at Philadelphia in May, 1824.

Resolved, That the Sunday School Union now formed be governed by a Constitution.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed to officiate as officers and managers, until the annual meeting in April next, viz:—

President.	Managers.
William Moulder, Esq.	Joseph S. Riley,
Vice-Presidents.	Jacob Bender,
John McKinley,	Shadrach Taylor,
Joseph S. Walters,	George Ireland,
John Taylor,	George C. Shively,
Charles Elliot,	Anthony Sharmer,
Benjamin Naglee.	Adam H. Hinkle,
Secretary.	John D. Hington,
Charles Steward.	Jacob Carr,
Treasurer.	William Bruner,
Robert Wallace.	George Fleegel,
	James Vineyard.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The rain poured down in torrents on Wednesday night, and the wind blew from all quarters of the compass. In consequence of which, the steamboat carrying the northern mail was obliged to make a harbor in the Chesapeake, and did not arrive at this port until the middle of the afternoon. It is apprehended that damage has been sustained by the shipping on the coast.

Last week a countryman was killed in Callowhill, between Third and Fourth streets. He was driving a wagon and by some accident fell beneath the wheels which passed over his head, and mashed his skull. He died upon the spot.

A coroner's jury was called last week, to view the dead body of a man, in Fourth below Shippen street, named James M'Coy—Verdict of the jury was that his death came by a blow from his wife, and other persons unknown.

The people of Boston have obtained a statue of General Washington, executed by Chantrey; and it was, by the last accounts, ready to be shipped to this country.

William Beach Lawrence has been appointed by the President, secretary of the American legation at London, in the place of Mr. J. A. King, resigned. Mr. Lawrence, it is understood, will embark in the New York packet on the 16th instant, to relieve his predecessor.

At a recent sale of blood Horses belonging to the estate of the late Thos. Field, Esq. of Virginia, the best, a fine bay upwards of 16 hands high, brought $3,500.—There were seven disposed of, the lowest brought $150,—averaging $99+ 87½ each.

On the 25th ult. an apple tree in Dover, N. H. was in as perfect and full bloom as is commonly seen in May.

The New Hampshire papers mention, that a fine bed of Iron Ore, a mine of Lead, and a quantity of Copper, have been discovered in the town of Eaton, Strafford county, in that state. The Lead ore is of the species called Galena, and the mine is considered inexhaustible. The Copper is in the form of Pyrites.

In a late letter from London, published in a New-York paper, Mr. Gallatin is said "to be a sort of Yankee *Talleyrand*."

The New England society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, will hold their first exhibition on the 24th instant. A considerable number of premiums will be awarded.

In Delaware, for the office of Governor, Charles Polk has a majority of 105 votes, and Louis M'Clane 680 as representative in Congress. The legislature is composed of seventeen federalists and thirteen democrats.

The annual commencement of Princeton college took place on Wednesday week.—Thirty degrees of A. B. were conferred. The exercises of the day are spoken of as having been respectable.

The stockholders of one of the Mississippi steam tow-boats have received for *one month* during the present year, a dividend of $96 per share, which costs $750.

At Providence, R. I. Obadiah Gordon, convicted of receiving money, knowing it to be stolen, has been sentenced to receive thirty nine stripes—to be imprisoned 15 months, and to restore the value of the money stolen.

The Kentucky papers continue to quote "commonwealth paper," at 75 cents on the dollar, in business.

By a treaty between the Republics of Mexico and Colombia, Commodore Porter is to be commander in-chief of the navies of both countries when combined. So that, perhaps, he may be at sea with a large force before the league, agreed to at the Panama Congress, goes into effect.

The report of the death of the U. States' Consul at Bogota has been contradicted—indeed, it is said that a letter has been received from that gentleman, dated subsequently to the time of his supposed assassination.

At a superior court of law, lately holden for the county of Buckingham, Virginia, on the 22d of September, 1826, Turner H. Patterson vs. John M. Walker, for slander, a respectable jury, in their discretion, rendered a verdict for 2000 dollars damages.

The Delaware and Hudson canal is rapidly progressing; every thing is in a state of forwardness for letting the water into the canal. It is confidently expected that the transit of tow boats will be effected this fall between the two rivers.

The Norfolk Beacon is for the present to be published only three times a week, instead of daily, in consequence of the death of one of their hands, and the illness of two others.

Mr. Giles is a candidate for Congress in Petersburg District, Virginia. He lately made a speech to the Electors which took him 3 hours and a half in the delivery.

18 Divorces were granted by the S. Court of R. Island at its late sessions.—14 on the application of wives. Six cases were committed.

A Methodist Meeting was lately held at Kingston, Jamaica. Ten Ministers officiated. It was said there were 8000 Methodists in Jamaica.

The Mayor of New York, has offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the cartman who drove over and killed Mr. Kensley on the 30th ult.

The Rhode Island Society for the encouragement of Manufactures, offer a premium of 10 dollars, for the most successful experiment in breeding and fatting fish in fresh water ponds for market. The exhibition of this Society is to be at Pawtucket on the 9th and 10th of October.

In North Carolina, Judge Ruffian has sentenced to death a young man named Rash, for the murder of his own uncle.

The following are the drawn, Nos. in the Eighth class Maryland University Lottery, viz. 28 6 20 26.

The Commissioners of the Pennsylvania Canal have issued proposals for building 19 public and 24 private bridges over the eastern division of the Canal, in Dauphin County, to be finished by the next 4th of July.

Captain Mackey, of the London Packet, arrived at Boston, informs that Mr. Randolph was in London about the 13th of July, and dined with Mr. King, the American Charge d' Affaires; but that he did not hear of him afterwards, and presumes he was residing in the country.

The Report of the Committee of Premiums of the Franklin Institute, upon the articles exposed at the third annual exhibition will be read at the Hall of the Institute this day, 14th inst. at 4 P. M. at which time the premiums will be awarded and the medals delivered. The citizens are invited to attend.

One hundred and seventy three boats passed through the locks opposite Norristown, from the 25th ult. to the 7th inst.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From London papers to the 8th of Sept. received at New York, by the editors of the National Advocate.

The Italian Journal contains the following article, dated Ancona, August 15:—"Letters direct from Napoli di Romania give minute details of an important battle fought near ancient Laconia, in the country of the Mianotes, in which the Turco-Egyptians lost several thousand men, besides all their baggage and artillery, which fell into the hands of the Greeks. It was added that Ibrahim Pacha was forced to flee, in order to avoid being taken prisoner, and was indebted for his escape to the swiftness of his horse. The Greeks likewise suffered great loss, and General Nikitas was among the slain. The English Colonel Gordon commanded a division of the Greek [illegible]."

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence dated Syra, July 29:—"The Turkish fleet which formed two divisions, one sailed for Soda. The other took [illegible] to Mitylene and Scio, and attacked Samos. Soon after, the Greek fleet, of 40 sail, [illegible] under the command of Sechturi. On [illegible] an action took place, in which the Greeks succeeded in setting fire to a large [illegible] of the enemy. The action continued on the following day, but the result was not known at Syra. Ibrahim, with 4000 men, has had three actions to sustain against the Greeks, and having been defeated in all of them, retreated hastily to Calamata. All his troops in Greece are said not to amount to more than 7000 or 8000 men, so that the Greeks have resolved to assume the offensive. In consequence, 4000 Roumeliots have marched to join the other corps that are in campaign. Athens defends herself bravely against the troops encamped under her walls."

Letters from Constantinople state that Stratford Canning, in order to quiet the discontents of the Turkish government, has declared to the Divan that Lord Cochrane was no longer a British subject, and that if he was taken prisoner in the war against the Porte the English Cabinet would not demand him.

A commercial and navigation treaty has been entered into between France and Brazil. It was received in the principal manufacturing towns with great joy.

A conspiracy to proclaim Don Miguel King of Portugal, and the Queen Mother, Regent, was discovered in Lisbon on the 23d August, and defeated.

One paper contains a full account of the Greek deputies. They state they have in their hands the sum of 12,950*l.* in favor of government. Among the items are the following:—Remitted to America for contracting two frigates 155,000*l.* Services of Gen. Lallemand (for 12 months) 12,000*l.*, for a person who made a voyage to America 400*l.* A. M. Bowring has, according to the London Globe, realised the sum of 10,000*l.* by the Greek cause.

Mr. Madrid had arrived at Paris on a mission from the Colombian government. He had several communications with the minister of foreign affairs.

Constantinople was represented to be in a state of great fermentation on the 3d August.

The London Globe states that more money was lost and won within one year in the different gaming houses in that metropolis [illegible] the yearly revenue of the whole United states would amount to.

The King of France has granted his exequatur to the nomination of Mr. Jas. Fenimore Cooper, to the post of Consul from the United States at Lyons.

In Leeds the woollen and worsted stuff business continued to improve.

John G. Biddle, Esq. of Philadelphia, aged 24 years died at Paris on the 30th August.

The Danish government have ratified the treaty between Denmark and the United States, which was concluded at Washington on the 26th of April last.

The Rev. James Charles Blankerne, aged 50, Curate of the Newington Church, and the Rev. Mr. Blinkhorn, Curate of St. Mary's, Newington, committed suicide in England, recently, by hanging themselves. They had laboured for some time under derangement of mind.

The West India Company which was organized in London a year or two since, have suspended their proceedings, and invested their funds in government securities. The Proprietors are at liberty to receive back 4*l.* 13*s.* for their shares on which they have paid 5*l.*

Russian Conspirators.—The whole number of conspirators convicted by the high court of justice is 118. The sentence passed upon all but nine was death, exile in Siberia, or to be confined for life to hard labor in the mines. A large part of the convicts were the younger branches of high nobility, and officers of the army and other establishments of the empire.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, July 13, received in Boston via England:

In politics there is nothing new. The Captain Pacha is at Myteline, with his fleet: he takes in about 15,000 troops, after which he joins the Egyptian squadron coming from Alexandria, which together with Ibrahim Pacha, are to attack Hydra and Napoli di Romania. An army has entered the town of Athens; and will probably attack the citadel. Gen. Coura with his followers, excepting a few in the citadel, whom he left for its defence, has taken a position in the mountains. Mores has been entered by Ibrahim Pacha, and several of the villages destroyed. The Greeks appear determined to be annihilated before they will surrender. This year the Porte has made immense preparations—at least 100,000 Turks are in or entering the Morea. I think there will be a dreadful battle fought at Hydra; it may fall, but there will be a desperate struggle.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Nassau, Captain Wilson, arrived below on Thursday from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 4th September. Parliament were to assemble on the 14th November. An order in Council had been issued for the admission of oats, rye, peas, beans and oatmeal, each kind subject to a specific duty, and to continue until forty days after the meeting of Parliament.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Obituaries when not abused to eulogize the unworthy, or give place to the adulation of vanity, may be tolerated as the affectionate effusions of those who feel the loss of deserving and endearing friends.—Miss JANE MILLIKIN, who died September 15, was pre-eminently of the latter character among those who knew her best. To a disposition the most cheerful, were added manners amiable, modest, and unassuming—affections warm and active—and above all, those Christian virtues, which shine with peculiar lustre in the female character. A sincere believer in the religion of Jesus, from her earliest years, together with a firm reliance of redemption through *his blood alone*, we trust she has been admitted into the company of the redeemed of the Lamb, and is now a participator in those joys which are reserved for the "pure in heart." She is deeply regretted by *all* who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, but in the circle of her family her death has occasioned an almost irreparable chasm. A *fond* and *dutiful* daughter, an affectionate and tender sister, she was their pride and comfort.—But alas! how ineffectual the universal esteem of acquaintance, the fondness of relations, or even a spotless integrity of character to prolong our span, to procure even a short reprieve.—

"Invidious Grave! how dost thou rend asunder
Whom love had knit, and sympathy made one!"

Long be her memory the shrine of pleasant thoughts, soft as the scent of flowers—sweet as the song of earliest birds—rich as the rainbow's brightest hues—and pure as the moonshine of an autumn night.

Weep not for her! She is an angel now,
And treads the sapphire Paradise,
All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow;
Sin, sorrow, suffering, banish'd from her eyes,
Victorious over death, to her appear
The wish'd for joys of Heaven's eternal year:
Weep not for her!—
I. S. A. C.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OBITUARY.

"Beware what earth calls happiness; beware
All joys, but joys that never can expire;
Who builds on less than an immortal base
Fond as he seems, condemns his joys to death."

Departed this life, on Sabbath morning, the 1st inst. at his residence New London X Roads, Doctor ALLEN F. CUNNINGHAM, aged 30 years, and on the evening of the day following his remains were interred with masonic honours, in New London Church yard, attended by an unusually large concourse of weeping relatives and friends. In his death, science deplores the loss of a favorite son—his neighbourhood an useful man—the public a good citizen, and his immediate connexions an affectionate and beloved relative.

"While weeping friends bend o'er the silent tomb,
Recount his virtue and his love deplore,
Faith's piercing eye darts thro' the gloom,
And hails him blest, where tears shall flow no more."

Doctor Cunningham was a native of Chester County, and born in the house in which he died. Few men of his years, amidst the various connexions in which he stood with the community, his neighbours and fellow citizens, in social life and professional pursuits, had been so fortunate as to conciliate and retain so much of the esteem of the world—all his actions and all his words appeared, without any design on his part, to be the best suited to the occasion from whence they emanated, and at no time calculated to give offence—he was modest, but not reserved—intelligent but not loquacious—a stranger to deceit—his language was ever the expression of his feelings, sincere though guarded—warm and animated, but never extravagant.

In his profession, in which he shone with eminence, and took particular delight, Humanity made a prominent appearance in the group of his excellencies—the native bias of his soul led him to the relief of distress in those labouring under disease, without being influenced by the prospect of pecuniary reward.—He was extremely attentive to his patients and spared no pains to investigate the cause and nature of their maladies, and to afford all the relief in his power, and his professional labours were attended with a happy success.

His moral department was evidently founded upon the principle recognized in the golden rule—mild in temper—affable and amiable in disposition—unassuming in his manners—warm in his friendships—liberal in his sentiments and opinions—sound and discriminating in mind and judgment—an enemy to flattery, and no man was ever less ambitious of popular applause.

"Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," is the irrevocable decree of heaven—I visited him in his illness—he bore it with christian and manly fortitude—I followed his remains to the grave and saw them deposited in our mother earth—the sepulture and its solemnity will never be forgotten by me. The words "Farewell, Brother" uttered amidst heart rending sobs, and with the broken voice of grief, still vibrates upon my ear—"Farewell, Brother."

"Man's home is in the Grave;
Here dwells the multitude; we gaze around,
We read their monuments; we sigh, and while
We sigh, we sink.———"
P.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. WILLIAM K. WHITE, to Miss MARY H. daughter of George Gorgas, Esq.

On the evening of the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Henry Chase, Mr. WILLIAM W. ALLEN, of New York, to Miss ELECTRA KINNEY, second daughter of John G. Kinney, formerly a merchant of Philadelphia, and grand daughter of John Mahan, Esq. of Petersham, Mass.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] SHAW, of Massachusetts, to Miss MARY SHOEMAKER, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Dr. GEORGE LINEAWEAVER, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, to Miss SARAH TOBY, daughter of Captain Simeon Toby, of Philadelphia.

On the 18th ult. Mr. NICHOLAS DONNELLY, Professor of Languages in the Academy at Centreville, Md. to Miss ANN DONNELLY, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. William L. M'Calla, Mr. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Mr. George Agnew, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Mr. CHARLES KING, to HENRIETTA, daughter of Nicholas Low, Esq.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, Mr. CHARLES SHREVE, of the N. Liberties.

On Friday morning, the 13th inst. of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH LEE, wife of Franklin Lee, aged 42.

On the 4th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HANNAH J. LOWRY, consort of George Lowry, aged 40.

On Wednesday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL RENSHAW.

On Monday afternoon last, SUSANNA, daughter of Jacob Maul, aged 14 years 9 months and 19 days.

On Sunday evening, Mr. GEORGE HEIBERGER, Coach Spring Maker, of the Northern Liberties, aged 30.

On Sunday morning, after a long illness, Miss ELIZA NAGEL, daughter of Mr. Michael Nagel, in the 32d year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. MARY FULLERTON, in the 75th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, suddenly, Mr. JOB CRAIGHEAD, in the 29th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, in the 46th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, of a short but severe illness, Mrs. SARAH LEONARD, in the 42d year of her age.

On the 10th inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. HILL, in the 42d year of her age.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. MARY LAIRD, wife of Robert Laird, aged 23.

On Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. JOANNA HUNT, aged 76.

On Thursday morning, after a severe illness, THOMAS G. LEWIS, aged 28.

On the 6th inst. after a short illness, ANN SMITH, in the 47th year of her age.

On the 5th inst. Mr. ANDREW SWAN, sen. partner of the firm of Andrew Swan & Sons, Tanners, in the 75th year of his age.

On Friday afternoon week, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. MATILDA BATTIES.

On Friday morning week, after a short but very severe illness of two days, JOHN WHITE EMERICK, son of Peter H. Emerick, in the 6th year of his age.

On Monday evening last, after a short but severe illness, BENJAMIN J. HOPPS, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 9th inst. Miss MARGENIA BLAIR, of a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, a native of Ireland, aged 46.

On the 11th inst. at Frankford, after a lingering illness of [illegible] years, Miss REBECCA A. WORRELL, daughter of the late Benjamin A. Worrell.

On Monday morning, at Norfolk, of the prevailing fever, Mr. JOHN RYAN, Paper Hanger, a native of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 3d inst. at Northumberland, Pa. Mr. WILLIAM BONHAM, a native of this city, aged 75.

On the 10th inst. at the Falls of Schuylkill, MARY, infant daughter of Robert Watkins.

On the 11th ult. at Natchez, in the state of Mississippi, Mrs. HARRIET B. GRIFFITH, wife of John T. Griffith, Esq. of this city, aged 33.

On the 30th ult. after a short illness, STEPHEN COMFORT, of Middletown, Bucks County, aged 72 years.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	39	39	78
New-York,	48	56	104
Baltimore,	20	16	36

SACRED MUSIC.

A SCHOOL for instruction in Sacred Music, will be opened on Monday the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, in the School room back of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Arch and Third-streets, where terms, &c. will be made known. oct 14—3t

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Bilboa, Lincoln, Barbados, [illegible] days, [illegible] and [illegible].
Schr. Chase, [illegible], [illegible], 14 days, [illegible].
Brig James, [illegible], Matanzas via [illegible], [illegible] days, [illegible].
Brig [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] days, [illegible], &c.
—— [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] days, Logwood, &c.
Schr. McDonough, [illegible], [illegible], 11 days, [illegible].
—— Good Friends, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] days, cocoa and wood.
Brig Columbia, Douglas, St. Thomas, 16 days, sugar.
Schr. Dove, Lane, St. Jago de Cuba, 24 days.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Roscoe, M'Lean, Campeachy.
—— Ada, [illegible], Canton.
—— Charles Adams, [illegible], Warren.
Brig Gen. Jackson, M'Donald, Baltimore.
—— Globe, [illegible], South America.
—— Acorn, [illegible], Boston.
—— Jane, Russell, Nassau, N. P.
—— Hope, Tyson, New York.
Schr. Alps, [illegible], [illegible].
Brig Delaware, [illegible], Rio Janeiro.
Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Port au Plate.
—— Amelia, [illegible], West Indies.
Ship Sarah Ralston, [illegible], Liverpool.
—— Ohio, [illegible], New Orleans.
—— Mentor, [illegible], [illegible].
—— Langdon Cheves, [illegible], Charleston.
Brig Marcellus, [illegible], [illegible].
—— Ann, [illegible], [illegible].
Schr. Susan, [illegible], Port au Prince.
—— Fair Play, [illegible], Charleston.
—— Robert Burns, [illegible], [illegible].

NOTICE.—Advertisements, to insure their insertion, must be handed in on Thursday. To prevent this portion of the paper from encroaching on the miscellaneous department, the price of advertising, in future, will be thus regulated.

☞ Ten lines, or under, will be inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR. Over ten lines, and not exceeding *twenty*, the price will be double, and so on as the size increases. The number of insertions must be limited, and the amount paid in advance. ☞ Subscribers only will be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent. on all sums over two dollars. ☞ No exception will be made to this rule.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

Eleventh Periodical Sale of

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity of the resolution of the Manufacturers, will sell,

On Wednesday morning, the 1st of November,

At half past 9 o'clock, on a liberal credit, about [illegible] packages, comprising a general assortment of Cotton and Woollen Goods.

Liberal advances in cash made on goods consigned for sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auctioneers.

SURGICAL.

MOST experienced Medical men of every country are well aware that no disease to which man is subject, is more common, painful, and even dangerous than that of Rupture, or Hernia; and it is much to be lamented that no amenity has hitherto been so poorly provided for. Dr. Hull, having witnessed, during twenty five years practice in Surgery, the distress and misery attending the [illegible] in Ruptures, and the fatal consequences frequently [illegible], and being convinced that those unhappy effects [illegible] resulted from the use of badly constructed Trusses, or the neglect to use any, was prompted from feelings of professional duty, and an anxious desire to witness a more effectual remedy, to devote a share of his time to the construction of an instrument for that purpose. He is now satisfied that he has brought into successful operation an improved Truss, happily adapted to all cases of Rupture in both sexes, and from his own experience and that of others, is persuaded he has given to the world an important alleviation, as well as a probable cure for a disability or disease which hitherto the [illegible] of professional science has too much neglected.

The following, among many other testimonials which [illegible], are presented to the public, in confirmation of the superior efficacy of this instrument, not only in giving ease and comfort where it [illegible] the most difficult and where other means have proved ineffectual, but in [illegible] cures on persons of all ages.

"Dr. Mott, Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, deposes," that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull [illegible], both in [illegible] and principle, [illegible], which are entirely different, and [illegible], to all cases, [illegible] [illegible] of the bowels, and that in [illegible] be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure." [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] Surgeons in Europe and America, its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the [illegible] of its construction, the limited motion [illegible] by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a CURE of the disease."

T. W. Hunter, M. D. deposes as follows, "In two very interesting cases of scrotal Hernia (which is the worst and most difficult kind) to which this deponent was called about fifty years ago, one in this city and the other in Brooklyn, it was worn with *perfect comfort* and effected a complete CURE of both in less than 12 months. This Instrument is approved of by the most eminent Surgeons in the United States and Europe, particularly by the celebrated Dr. Astley Cooper of London.

Dr. Perkins late Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth College, deposes and says of this invention,—"It has a plane pad fixed on a concave plate, so that instead of the strong pressure being made by the centre of the pad, (as is the case in all Trusses) that of Dr. Hull's makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre, it thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually, in many cases to effect a radical and permanent cure."

Samuel Osborn M. D. a highly respectable Surgeon of the city of New York, deposes as follows,—"The principle upon which the Truss of Dr. Hull is made to act is a well known Surgical principle but never before called into successful operation in this disease, viz. pressure disposing to contraction, approximation and adhesion, the consequence of which is, in this disease, frequent well known CURE by Dr. Hull's Truss, as known to the deponent."

Joseph Evans, late of Philadelphia, leather Merchant, deposes,—"That having been ruptured about seven years I applied to Dr. Hull in person, who furnished me with one of his patent hinge Trusses, and after wearing it about six months *I found myself entirely cured*, so much so that I can walk about with safety without wearing the *Truss*; and in my opinion it is one of the greatest improvements, and blessings to mankind that is known."

Dr. A. G. Hull, informs the public and unfortunate sufferers that he can now be seen at his office in Eighth st. No. 29, where he will, during his stay in the city, devote particular attention to the application of his Truss in all cases; and from former experience in the effectual qualities of this instrument, he flatters himself that he will also in cases the most difficult, be able to render comfortable even those sufferers who have hitherto found all other means ineffectual, and have abandoned every hope of relief.

An assortment of these Instruments for every species of Rupture will be kept at the office; and as a skilful application is necessary, the business will, during my absence, be conducted by Dr. Jones, who has obtained perfect knowledge of the qualities and use of this instrument, while engaged in the circle of my practice in medicine and Surgery. A. G. HULL.

Oct. 14—4t

CITIZEN'S LINE for N. YORK.

In connection with the Steam-Boats

Pennsylvania & Congress,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam-Boat PENNSYLVANIA,

CAPTAIN E. W. KELLUM,

Will leave Arch-street Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown,—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat CONGRESS, Captain Degrow, and arrive in New-York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3 50. For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1826. Proprietors.

WANTED,

TWO active men to collect Subscriptions for a Historical Work in the City and the County. None need apply but such as understand the business.

Also—One or two Rooms for an Office, either in a first or second floor, in the City.

Apply to the printers of the Evening Post. oct 14—3t

SANDOVAL; or, the Freemason,

A SPANISH TALE.

BY the author of "Don Esteban," in 3 vols. Just received at the Book Store of J. G. & C. H. Auner, 299, North Third, four doors above Callowhill-street, and J. G. Auner, 333 Market four doors below 9th street.

Also, the Boyne Water. Tales around a Winter Hearth, by Miss Porter. Wild and Wonderful. The Highlands. Clement de [illegible] and ville, &c. &c.

A complete assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, with a variety of Stationary, cheap.

N. B. Country Storekeepers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. oct. 14—3t

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE STAR OF EVE.

Tell us, thou glorious Star of Eve,
What sees thine eye?
Wherever human hearts can heave,
Man's misery?
Life, but a lengthened chain—
Youth, weary, wild and vain—
Age on a bed of pain,
Longing to die?
Yet there's a rest,
Where earthly agonies
Awake no sighs
In the cold breast.
Tell us, thou glorious Star of Eve!
Sees not thine eye
Some spot, where hearts no longer heave
In thine own sky?
Where all life's wrongs are o'er;
Where anguish peeps no more;
Where injured spirits soar
Never to die? *Spec.*

TEMPEST AT NAPLES.

In the year 1343, while Petrarch was at Naples, a horrible tempest visited that city, which had been foretold by an astrologer. The consternation it excited in the minds of the inhabitants, and the effects of it are thus described by him in a letter to a friend.

A monk, who was the bishop of a neighboring island, and held in great esteem for his sanctity, and skill in astrology, had foretold that Naples was to be destroyed by an earthquake on the 25th November. This prophecy spread such terror through the city, that the inhabitants abandoned their affairs to prepare themselves for death. Some hardy spirits, indeed, ridiculed those who betrayed marks of fear on the approach of a thunder storm, and as soon as the storm was over, jestingly cried out—"See, the prophecy has failed!"

As to myself I was in a state between fear and hope; but I must confess that fear sometimes got the ascendant. Accustomed to a colder climate, and in which a thunder storm in winter was a rare phenomenon, I considered what I now saw as a threatening from heaven.

On the eve of night in which the prophecy was to be fulfilled, a number of females, more attentive to impending evil than to the decorum of their sex ran half naked through the streets, pressing their children to their bosoms. They hastened to prostrate themselves in the churches, which they deluged with their tears, crying, "Have mercy; O Lord! have mercy upon us!"

Moved and distressed with the general consternation, I retired early to the convent of St. Laurence. The monks went to rest at the usual hour. It was the seventh day of the moon, and as I was anxious to observe in what manner she would set, I stood looking out my window till she was hid from my sight by a neighboring mountain. This was a little before midnight. The moon was gloomy and overcast; nevertheless I felt myself tolerably composed, and went to bed. But scarce had I closed my eyes, when I was awakened by the loud rattling of my chamber windows. I felt the walls of the convent violently shaken from their foundation. The lamp which I always kept lighted through the night, was extinguished. The fear of death laid fast hold upon me.

The whole city was in commotion: you could hear nothing but lamentations and confused exhortations to make ready for the dreadful event. The monks who had risen to sing their matins, terrified by the movements of the earth, ran into my chamber armed with crosses and relics, imploring the mercy of Heaven.—A prior whose name was David, and who was considered as a saint, was at their head. The sight of these inspired us with a little courage. We proceeded to the church which was already crowded, and here we remained during the rest of the night, expecting every moment the completion of the prophecy.

It is impossible to describe the horrors of the night. The elements were let loose—the noise of the thunder, the winds, and the rain, the roaring of the enraged sea, the convulsions of the heaving earth, and the distracted cries of those who felt themselves staggering on the brink of death, were dreadful beyond imagination. Never was there such a night. As soon as we apprehended that day was at hand, the altars were prepared, and priests dressed themselves for mass. Trembling, we lifted up our eyes to heaven, and then fell prostrate upon the earth.

The day at length appears. But what a day! Its horrors were much more terrible than those of the night. No sooner were the higher parts of the city a little more calm, than we were struck with the outcries which we heard towards the sea. Anxious to discover what passed there, and still expecting nothing but death, we became desperate, and instantly mounting our horses rode down to the shore. Heavens! what a sight! Vessels wrecked in the harbor—the strand covered with bodies which had been dashed against the rocks by the fury of the waves. Here you saw the brains of some and the entrails of others; there the palpitating struggles of yet remaining life. You might distinguish the groans of the men, and the shrieks of the women, even through the thunder, the roaring of the billows, and the crash of the falling houses. The sea regarded not either the restraints of men, or the barriers of nature. She no longer knew the bounds which had been set by the Almighty.

The immense mole, while stretching itself out on each hand, forms the port, was buried under the tumult of the waves; and the lower parts of the city were so much deluged, that you could not pass along the streets without danger of being drowned.

We found near the shore a thousand Neapolitan knights, who had assembled, as it were, to attend the funeral destinies of their country. This splendid troop gave me a little courage. "If I die," said I to myself, "it will be at least in good company."—Scarce had I made this reflection, when I heard a dreadful clamour every where around me. The sea had sapped the foundations of the place where we stood, and it was at this instant giving way.—We fled, therefore, immediately to a more elevated ground. Hence we beheld a most tremendous sight! The sea between Naples and Capreæ was covered with mountains: they were neither green, as in the ordinary state of the ocean, nor black, as in common storms, but white.

The young queen rushed out of the palace barefooted, her hair dishevelled, and hair dress in the greatest disorder. She was followed by a train of females, whose dress was as loose and disorderly as her own. They went to throw themselves at the feet of the blessed virgin, crying aloud—"Mercy! mercy!"

Towards the close of the day the storm abated, the sea was calm, and the heavens serene. Those who were upon the land suffered only the pains of fear; but it was otherwise with those who were upon the water. Some Marseilles galleys, just from Cyprus, and now ready to weigh anchor, were sunk before our eyes; nor could we give them the least assistance. Larger vessels from other nations met with the same fate, in the midst of the harbor.—Not a soul was saved!

There was a very large vessel, which had on board four hundred criminals under sentence of death. The mode of their punishment had been changed, and they were reserved as a forlorn hope, to be exposed in the first expedition against Sicily. This ship, which was stout and well built, sustained the shock of the waves till sunset; but now she began to loosen and to fill with water. The criminals, who were a hardy set of men, and less dismayed by death, as they had lately seen him so near at hand, struggled with the storm, and by a bold and vigorous defence, kept death at bay till the approach of night. But their efforts were in vain. The ship began to sink. Determined, however, to put off as far as possible the moment of dissolution, they ran aloft and hung among the masts and rigging. At this moment the tempest was appeased, and these poor convicts were the only persons whose lives were saved in the port of Naples.

Petrarch wrote this letter the day after the earthquake, and concludes with the following reflections:

I trust that this storm will be sufficient security against all solicitations to make me risk my life upon the ocean. This is the only thing in which I shall dare to rebel; but in this I would not obey either the pope, or even my father himself, was he to return upon the earth. I will leave the air to the birds, and the sea to the fish; for I am a land animal, and to the land I will confide myself. Send me whither you please; I will go to the furthest east, or even round the world, provided I never quit my footing upon the earth. I know very well that divines insist there is as much danger by land as by sea. It may be so. But I beseech you to permit me then to give up my life where I first received it. I like the saying of one of the ancients, "He who is shipwrecked a second time cannot lay the fault upon Neptune."

FLEMISH MODES OF BUDDING OR GRAFTING ROSES.

Dr. Van Mons gives the following directions for performing these operations:—For grafting, the method called by the English crown-grafting, is adapted, taking care that the slit in the stock and the face of the scion be of just the same diameter; in which there is no difficulty, if the slit in the stock be made on one side of its centre, when the action is slenderer than itself. It is tied up and clayed as usual, only the material used for the latter purpose is of different composition from that employed in this country. It consists of marly clay mixed with old slacked lime, and moistened with white of egg, beat up with four or five parts of water." Another composition for similar purposes is described, as "white mastic made of Burgundy pitch, white wax, and boiled turpentine, with or without a little white size." For budding roses in the spring, the bud is extracted from the scion with a portion of wood adhering to it. To prepare the stock, an incision is made in such a way, that the wound exhibits the appearance of the letter T inverted, thus ⊥. The bud is extracted from its scion in as nearly as possible the same form, and is carefully inserted into the wound in the stock; it must be well bound up, but claying is unnecessary. In 8 days after the operation, the budded branch is cut back to within a few eyes of the bud, and when the latter has pushed its fifth leaf, it is stopped by having its extremities pinched off. The same operation is performed by cutting out a niche in the side of a stock, in a place where the bed is naturally formed, and by inserting therein a bud of the plant to be increased, of the same form, as nearly as possible, as the portion of wood cut out of the stock. In this case, the bud must be bound up, and smeared with mastic also. For budding in June, it is necessary that the buds which are used, should be (technically called) sprung; that is to say, that they should have just begun to grow. Shoots from these buds will often flower the same year. In August or September, the operation of budding is practised upon unpruned trees, and upon the old wood. To cause roses to flower in the autumn, Van Mons recommends that the pruning the rose bushes be deferred till their flower-buds just appear; and that they then be pruned in the manner usually performed during winter. This method is said to succeed perfectly; and is deserving the attention of those who are detained by the pleasures of London, till the roses have passed away from their parterres, as well as from their cheeks.

The Sphinx was a great riddle-maker. According to the fable, she was half a woman and half a lion. She lived near Thebes, and to every body that came, she proposed a riddle; and if they did not find it out, she devoured them. At length Œdipus came, and she asked him, "what is that animal which walks on four legs in the morning, two at noon, and three at night?" Œdipus answered Man;—in childhood, which is the morning of life, he crawls on his hands and feet; in middle age, which is noon, he walks on two; in old age he leans on a crutch, which serves for a supplementary third foot.

It is impossible in Russia for a man of character to go out—although it be only to the next door, unless in a coach drawn by six horses,—a state which becomes sometimes almost ludicrously inconvenient. "The first day on which I conformed to this practice, (says a writer) having a visit to pay to a lady who occupied the next house to mine, one of my postilions had already entered the gate of her dwelling, while the carriage was still under that of my own."

The prince of Conde coming to congratulate Louis XIV. after a battle, which he had commanded and gained great honor, the king stood on the top of the stairs to receive him. The prince being lame with the gout, ascended very slowly; and stopping midway, begged his majesty's pardon if he had made him wait. "Cousin," said the king, "do not hurry yourself; a person loaded with laurels as you are, cannot be expected to move very fast."

A Clergyman preaching in the neighborhood of Wapping, observing that most part of the audience were in the sea faring way, very naturally embellished his discourse with several nautical tropes and figures. Among other things, he advised them to be ever on the watch, so that, on whatsoever tack the evil one should bear down upon them, he might be crippled in action. "Aye, master," muttered a jolly son of Neptune, "but let me tell you, that will depend upon your having the weather-gage of him." A just, though whimsical remark.

TO SHAVERS.

If you go to sea, learn to shave without a glass. How absurd for a stout sailor to be sitting over a chest, balancing his body, with a razor in one hand, a glass in the other, and both feet braced, when it would be so easy to do without a glass! I knew a dry old quaker who used to sit before the fire in the evening, and shave without a glass. A good creature who saw him at work, one night, insisted on holding the candle; he made no objection; shaved as before; kept his countenance; and thanked her after he was done.—I have always admired that man's good nature.

SOMETHING IN A NAME.

A professor of Alma Mater having purchased a horse for the purpose of paying a long projected journey into Wales, wished to give his Rune, [sic] a classical name, and applied to a friend to help him with a symbolical appellation. "Call him Graphy," said his friend. "Graphy!" exclaimed the Professor; "do you think I am going to write upon his back?" "Pshaw!" replied the collegian, "the name is perfectly applicable; first, you purchase the horse, and that's the *bi-o-graphy*; secondly, you mount him, and that's the *top-o-graphy*; and, lastly, you make your journey, and that's the *ge-o-graphy*!"

Stammering.—Lord Dormer and Mr. Monckton, the member of parliament for Stafford, both stuttered dreadfully. Once, upon the occasion of their meeting in London, Mr. Monckton seeing Lord Dormer making a vain attempt to give utterance to his words, said to him—"My Dear Lo-or-or-ord, wh-wh-y de-o-n't you go to the m-a-a-n that cu-u-u-cured me?"

An under graduate having passed the master of one of the halls in the streets of Cambridge, without capping him, and it not being the first offence of the kind, he took notice of it. "I did not observe you," said the freshman. "I have only been entered a week at the university."—'True,' said the doctor, 'I ought to have recollected that puppies do not see till they are nine days old.'

Wolves are caught in India, by the natives, in the following curious manner:—A deep pit is dug, and over it a kid or a lamb is suspended in a basket, with a pot of water hanging above, having a small hole in it, through which a drop at a time falls on the kid, and makes it cry. The sound attracts the wolves to the spot, and when they make their spring at the bait, they fall into the pit beneath, which is kept from their view by being covered with loose green leaves.

The heart of a cod-fish, taken out and exposed to the sun for some hours, till almost dry, still retains symptoms of life; and whenever it is touched, becomes violently agitated for a minute or two.

The following preparation rarely fails to cure the Fever and Ague and leave the patient in an improving and healthful state:—

Take ½ gallon old sound cider, place it in an open vessel and evaporate it ½ away by putting therein rusty irons (the more rusty the better) heated to red heat; then add a handfull grated horseradish and a wine glass full bruised mustard seed, shake them well together and take a wine glass or more ½ an hour before eating.

HYDROPHOBIA.

This *opprobium medicorum* has become at Lyons, a mere bagatelle, and has completely lost its terrific character by nipping it in the bud. It appears that about a year ago, a man was bitten by a dog who afterwards died raving mad; but that his wife without delay extracted the poison by *sucking the wound*; this was afterwards repeated at the request of the physician and no hydrophobia supervened in either. She afterwards went by the name of La Chien Sue, and her example was this year followed by three *women* who go by the same name, and whose *business* it has been during the hot months to suck the wounds of all who were bitten by any mad animal. Ten francs is their charge for the first sucking, and five for every succeeding one. Of 58 cases which occurred since the first of June, not one terminated fatally nor even experienced the symptoms of hydrophobia, although the animals were decidedly mad and died in that state.

Continental Money.—The following is an extract of a letter, in our possession, written forty-five years ago, by a merchant of a neighboring town, to his brother:

"*Boston, April 19, 1781.*—I arrived here yesterday—found the roads very dry and good. Things have risen on account of the war with the Dutch; and the exchange between silver and paper has risen in consequence of large quantities of paper coming from Philadelphia. Flour is from 100*l.* to 118*l.* ($333 to $393) per barrel. New Rum is $30 per gallon.—Tell Sally (a sister in the store) to sell tea at $150 per pound, and West India Rum at $140 per gallon. It will be difficult, I suppose, to get hard cash. I shall not inquire for it for several days, as I understand the delirium begins to subside."

It appears from another part of the letter, that when the *paper* price of flour in Boston, was from 333 to 393 dollars per barrel, the *specie* price of wheat in this vicinity was only six shillings per bushel. In those days, wheat flour was transported from this part of the country to Boston.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

WHAT I LOVE.

I Love———
'Tis not a beauteous form I love,
Or mouldering clay;
Unless it has a mind above
The vanities that, earthly wove,
Just please—then die away.

I Love———
Not princely pomp, or Fame's bright glance
That man deceives;
When gain'd by dark ambition's glance,
Or, mingling in the courtly dance
That folly weaves.

I Love———
The humane heart that fondly glows
With truth sincere;
To light the needy of their woes
'Tis such a heart that comfort knows;
'Tis such I love most dear.

He is a great and self-poised character, whom praise unnerves not; he is a still greater one who supports unjust censure, but the greatest is he, who with acknowledged powers, represses his own and turns to use undeserved censures.

ROWLEY & ALBURGER,
PLUMBERS,

REMOVED to the corner of Carpenter and Decatur streets, directly in the rear of the Arcade, Manufacture Lead Pipes of all sizes, warranted superior to any imported. On hand, SMALL IRON PIPES, which will be fixed on reasonable terms. HYDRANTS of all kinds made, fixed and repaired. july 14—6m

Stuckert's Head Ache and ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

FOR Colds, Foul Stomach, Head-ache, Costiveness, want of appetite, and bilious habits. Large boxes 25 cents, small do. 6 cents.

Stuckert's Pearl Powders for destroying pimples on the Face, and whitening the skin. Large papers 12 1-2 cents, small do. 6 1-4.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops. Large bottles 25 cents, small do. 12 1-2 cents.

Stuckert's Cough Drops, Large bottles 25 small 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Worm Medicine for grown persons and children, 12 1-2 cents per paper.

Itch Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cents.

Tetter Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cts.

And a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines* for sale at STUCKERT'S Drug store, No. 13 North Fourth st. above Cherry, on the Delaware side. Sept. 15—6t

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION,
For correcting Impediments of Speech.
No. 9 South Ninth street, (opposite the University.)

DR. THOS. P. JONES, convinced of the superior excellence of the methods pursued by Mrs. Leigh and Dr. Yates of New York, for curing stammering and other impediments of speech, has associated himself with Mr. NOAH, for the purpose of conducting the institution in this city. The system was made known to Dr. J. without any view to the present undertaking; of its correctness in principle he was perfectly satisfied, and the numerous evidences of its success, which he has since witnessed, both here and in New York, have fully confirmed the truth of his first impressions, and induced him to accede to a request that he would aid in the extension of its benefits.

By Mrs. LEIGH'S newly discovered remedy, a few weeks, and in many instances, a few days, are sufficient to enable the most obstinate stammerer to speak with fluency, whilst a relapse is almost impossible. Numerous testimonials may be seen by application at this institution.

N. B. Letters post paid, addressed to either of the principals, No. 9 South Ninth street, will be promptly attended to. Sept 30—6t

FRANKLIN GRIDIRON.

THIS superior article, valuable alike to the epicure and economist which has superseded every other gridiron wherever it has been introduced, and needs only a trial to recommend itself, may be had wholesale and retail at the Store of the subscriber, agent for the manufacturer,
SAMUEL MASSEY, No. 16 South 3d St.
Aug. 26—11B between Market and Chesnut Sts.

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all acrimony of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.
june 3—tf

☞ THE TELESCOPE,
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE design of the Telescope is to point out the various evils which obstruct the progress of Christianity; to expose and correct abuses in religion among all sects and parties without partiality to any.

In addition to this, it contains a variety of miscellaneous matter, and also a summary of domestic and foreign news.

In consequence of the increasing patronage of the work, (there now being nearly five thousand copies printed) arrangements have been made to publish it in Philadelphia, the same as it has been in New York. Consequently marriages and deaths, with other intelligence will be inserted.

TERMS OF THE TELESCOPE.

Vol. III will be published on a size larger sheet, with smaller type, and contain about one fourth more matter. Fifty-two numbers will be delivered to subscribers in the city, for $1 75, if paid in advance, or 50 cents per quarter.

*** Communications and Subscriptions received at 137 North Front street. may 27—6m

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

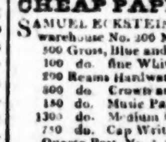
Careful Paper-hangers are employed.
Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
April 1—tf

HEAD ACHE SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is composed of indigenous herbs, and without Tobacco. Many persons have assured me of the great relief they have experienced from it. It is particularly recommended to persons afflicted with the nervous Head Ache, as well as those arising from recent colds, attended with weeping and watery eyes. Persons subject to Hickup, will find immediate relief by taking a pinch or two.

A few gross of the Snuff, with directions. Price per dozen, 25 cents; single box, 6 1-4 cents.

For sale at Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 320 Market street aug 12—1y



J. B. WOOD,
No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,
Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia,

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions, Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 18—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 200 North Third street,

500 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Music Paper,
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.
*** The highest price given for rags. aug 11—tf

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have commenced the grocery business, trading under the firm of Wilson and Summers, at the corner of Noble and 2nd, Streets, next door to the Tavern and yard, sign of the Lion, kept by Jacob Gilbert, where they intend keeping a choice assortment of all articles in their line which they will dispose of on the very lowest terms they flatter themselves by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

SHIPLEY WILSON,
GEORGE SUMMERS.

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in payment, viz. whiskey, butter, hams, yarn, rags, &c. *at the highest market price.*
aug 19—9t

MRS. OLDMIXON

HAS, for the accommodation of a greater number of pupils, removed her Boarding and Day School, to No. 178 Chesnut street. sept 30—3t*

SHOE BRISTLES.

FIVE hundred pounds of first quality of Okatka, No. Shoemakers Bristles, for sale by
BUSCH and TURNER.
Sept. 2—tf No. 231 Market street.

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.
ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 76 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin, Wool for Hatters and Spinners, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.
aug 26—6m

Z. HARBERT, Dentist,

NORTH WEST corner of Ninth and Filbert streets Teeth sett neatly at a moderate charge; the Teeth Cleaned, Filed and Plugged for two dollars.
sept 30—3t*

TO BANKS IN GENERAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Banking institutions that he will print Bank Notes in the best manner, in the Banking house, or at his Printing Office, No. 113 Chesnut street opposite the Post Office.

An apprentice is wanted immediately.
sept 9—3mo BENJAMIN ROGERS.

To Printers and Bookbinders.
L. JOHNSON,

STEREOTYPE Founder, 17 Cypress Alley, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Brass Rules, Furniture of every description, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Stands, &c. &c. which he offers on most reasonable terms.

L. J. has just received a variety of Plates, of new and beautiful patterns, for ornamenting the covers of books, which are worthy the attention of Bookbinders.

For sale as above, about 160 lbs. Brevier, White's cast. It has been used for Stereotyping, and is not much worn.

Books, Blanks, Bank Checks, Lottery Tickets, Cuts, &c. &c. Stereotyped with neatness and despatch.
sept 16—3m

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of Insuring houses and other buildings, Insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, for the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 241 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march 21—1y

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at the short notice.

KNYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 in Boards.
N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

A VALUABLE FARM,
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Sold by Public Outcry, on the premises, on Thursday, 19th October, 1826, that valuable Farm and Country Seat, formerly the property of Commodore Truxton, containing eighty acres of Land more or less; which have recently been improved with quantities of marl, ashes, and other manures; the Farm is divided into fields of moderate sizes. A good Apple Orchard, and quantities of other Fruit of the best kind.

The improvements are a moderate, substantial, and comfortable two story Brick House, a good Barn, a new Carriage and Crib House, with all other requisite out buildings, and a never failing Pump of most superior Water. Said Farm is situated on the Mount Holly Stage Road, ten miles from Camden, 1 1-4 miles from Moorestown, and five miles from Mount Holly, and is adjacent to Mills, Meeting-houses, Schools, &c. The Property can be viewed at any time by applying to the Tenant occupying the house, and possession given at an early period. Further particulars may, in the mean time, be known by applying at No. 186 North Second street, fifth door above Vine. sept 30—3t

GEORGE APPLE'S
Looking Glass, and Fancy Chair Manufactory,
No. 50 CHESNUT STREET.

AT this establishment are kept an extensive and splendid assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy, Windsor, Grecian, and Drawing-Room Chairs, Sofas and Fancy lounges of the most modern style.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and foreign Merchants generally, are invited to call, as they are assured that they can be suited with articles, made up in the best style, at as low a rate as they can be purchased elsewhere.

*** Old Frames re-gilt—old Chairs refinished as new.
Sept. 30—3t.

UNPRECEDENTED LUCK,
AT No. 41.
10,000 DOLLARS,
1 of $1,000—1 of $500—2 of $100—4 of $40—7 of $20,

BESIDES a great number of other prizes, were sold at the UNITED STATES LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, in the Washington Canal Lottery, drawn on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

The proprietor of the above Office, might in almost every Lottery, since he commenced business at No. 41, have informed his friends and the public, through the newspaper, that he had sold a prize of $1,000, $500, $250, &c. &c. were it not that he had an aversion to puffing, unless it can be done with a good grace.

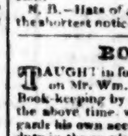
Ever grateful, he takes this opportunity to return his sincere acknowledgements for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention and accommodation, to merit a continuance thereof. Although he cannot say, that he will sell Tickets cheaper than at any other office, for should he, he would feel himself bound to make it a general, not a partial rule.

☞ Tickets in all legal Lotteries may be had at No. 41 South Third street, in a great variety of numbers.
Sept 30—9t H. WENDELL, Jr.

WORSTED BOMBAZINES.

JUST received a very large assortment of Worsteds, consisting of Figured, Plain and Twill'd Bombazetts, of plain colors; also white Scarlet, French, Grey, Orange, Blue and Black. Plain color'd Moreens and fine Hattinetts. White and color'd Merino Shawls, Napkins. Damasks and Diaper Table Linens, Irish, German and Russia Sheetings; bed Tickings, Blankets, and Marseilles Quilts, with an excellent assortment of Plain and Figur'd Silks, and a supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS.
No. 30 South Second Street. Sept. 9—7t*



LEWIS TEESE,

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTORY. No. 134 North Third street, five doors above Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats; also. Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. Sept. 23—1y

BOOK KEEPING

TAUGHT in four weeks, occupying two hours per day; on Mr. Wm. Chapman's or Mr. Bennet's systems of Book-keeping by double entry. A diligent application for the above time will raise a person to reputation as regards his own accounts, and qualify him to discharge his duty in the employ of others. Persons interested are invited to call at No. 67 Union, 3d door above Third street, where every particular of the mode of instruction will be made known. C. C. MARSH

☞ Day and Evening Instruction is given.
Sept. 30—3t*

C. A. SPOONER

HAS removed to No. 123 North Second street, fifth door above Race, where she keeps an excellent assortment of Leghorns, Straws, Fancy Hats, Dress Caps, Turbans, &c. Leghorns whitened and polished with the sold press, black Leghorns altered, and trimmed in the most fashionable manner. Her utmost exertions will be used to merit the preference and satisfaction of all those who will favour her with their confidence.
Sept. 30—4t

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

JOHN BURN'S
China Glass and Earthenware
WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
No. 262 NORTH SECOND STREET.

N. B. Rags bought and taken in exchange for Ware.
aug 26—3m

Merino Shawls and Plaid Cloaks.

THE Subscriber has just received, and offers for sale at very low prices, White and Black Merino Shawls, Plaid Cloaks, Cloths and Cassimeres, together with an extensive assortment of other Dry Goods, purchased at Auction. T. RHOADS,

No. 44 North Second, between Arch and Market sts.
sept 30—3t

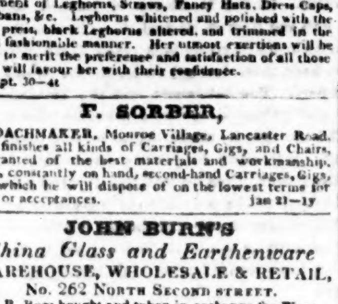
Select Didactic Seminary,
FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. H. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 21st of August next.

For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Fromberger's Court, running from Second between Market and Arch streets.

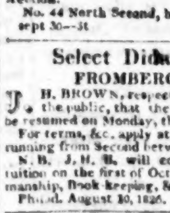
N. B. J. H. B. will commence a course of evening tuition on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. apply as above.
Philad. August 30, 1826. aug 12—t1J*

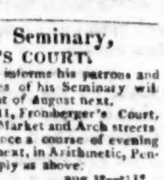
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Grates,
Made on the most Approved Plan.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Fenders, at their Factory, No. 80 Cherry near Fifth street, where may be had Grates and Fenders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Sheet Iron Ash Pans, Coal Hods, Pokers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactored, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.
8 mo. 10th, 1826. aug 12—t1J*





TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street, third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 15—1y

STRAYED AWAY

ON the 10th inst. a large red Cow, white face, a small piece sawed off her horns gives much and in good order; whoever will return the said cow in Callowhill street above 11th street, opposite Carleton Square, shall be reasonably rewarded. SAMUEL C. SPACKMAN.
Oct. 7—3t*

A Garden Farm to Rent.

THE subscriber about removing for a few years to the North, offers his farm to rent, on lease or otherwise. It is situated on the Point-no Point road, two miles above Kensington: contains nearly twelve acres, and is in fine heart and excellent order.—Application may be made immediately to RICHARD TWELLS, or to the Subscriber, on or near the premises. The present lease expires on the 10th of March. None need apply without good recommendations. SAMUEL MORRIS LYNN.
Oct. 7—3t*

THE LADIES' DENTIST.

Avec de votre Bouche un grand soin chaque jour;
Le Poudre et le [illegible] l'Amour;
Mais la Blancheur des dents, si [illegible]
[illegible]

DOCTOR GOURAUD, Surgeon Operator and Dentist, from Paris, formerly head Surgeon in that Capital, offers his services to the Ladies of this city in all the different branches and varieties of the art, of a perfect Dentist; in taking the tartar from their teeth, without affecting their enamel; plug or fill their cavities with either silver or gold leaves; or a new invented [illegible] recently introduced in the art of Obturation, for their [illegible] melted in the mouth, without any pain or danger, [illegible] or decayed Teeth, roots and stumps; insert artificial ones in their place, of an exquisite beauty and elegance, which will [illegible] discover them; as they will be, if not handsomer, but as near the [illegible] scribed by nature as the [illegible] system of the mouth, and the [illegible] portions of their fangs, will allow me to art, to bring them to their former [illegible] of perfection, without the least injury to the gums—separate them with files to relieve them from their decaying parts, for to preserve them—transplant from one mouth to another, one, two, or three teeth; in case they may be purchased from persons stimulated by a competent reward.

The operation will be always warranted before undertaken, according to the health of the parties, as well as the general system, in its influence [illegible] more or less tendency to scorbutic swelling in the gums. The [illegible] on which I shall judge the success or not of the operation, knowledge acquired from a long experience, and a skilful practice, in different capitals of Europe, as well as in different cities of the United States, to bring back some defects of nature in the growth of the second Teeth, in case they should have taken a wrong direction, in coming in contact with the first dentition, in the neglect of parents who have not had them removed in time. Defects, sometimes, which are of such a magnitude, that I have known, in my long practice in both hemispheres, some young ladies of respectable families, and of an elegant figure, who could not face their smiling countenances in a looking-glass, without blushing at the irregularities of their Teeth; when comparing their mouths with those of their young friends, towards whom their parents had bestowed all the necessary cares to regulate their growth from their childhood, in trusting them to some perfect Dentist, whose knowledge of the different diseases, which affect that most enticing part of our system. Possessing also, the means by some skilful operations and salutary advices, to regulate and to help them in their preservation through life. I have often had some of those unfortunate young ladies come to me, and after extracting and compressing half a dozen or more Teeth, between the age of 14 to 18, and enduring the most painful operations, to find in the new appearance of their elegant mouths, that all their former vexation in the ugly and same time disgusting look of their Teeth! was owing to their natural timidity, or the neglect of their parents. By a mistaken [illegible] tenderness, which had not been felt until the bloom of their youth and a [illegible] appeal from mother nature on their feelings, to make use of her beautiful gifts to secure a partner for life, had pointed their errors, which could not be remedied only but by the help of art; and some time I may venture to assert without fear, to the contemptible ignorance of a country Dentist, whose knowledge did not extend farther than to extract a tooth, mutilating the jaw, tearing the alveol, bringing with it a part of the maxillary, striking terror in the heart of a patient, and a disgust for that noble art. And if they had attempted to separate their teeth, it was done without relieving them of their decayed parts which operations have proved to be more hurtful than beneficial. By those means, and many other blunders, they have contributed to raise the prejudice of a part of the population against the art, as well as against the artist, until now and then, some noble minded persons, adorned with sound judgment, having experienced the benefit of the profession, either on themselves or their children, having had the good fortune to meet with some candid and experienced Dentist, master of the art they profess, and able to support their reputation, to afford real relief and comfort to their patient, have given full evidence of the benefit of the art in society, and illustrated its importance for health and comfort to mankind; an art which rises to a state of celebrity throughout Europe, and has begun these late years, to be tested in this country.

The various operations performed in the art of Odontalgia, or Dental [illegible], the limits of this advertisement cannot embrace them all—I shall mention but few; leaving to those whose bad state of their Teeth need some assistance, that, from a single tooth with a silver or gold pivot, that I shall fix a variety of Blocks, or Dentiers, from two Teeth to a full set of the upper or lower jaw to a complete artificial jaw, with a variety of Springs. To those who should be deprived entirely of their Teeth, even to a snag; warranting their use for masticating food, and adorning their mouths with two splendid rows of pearly Teeth; made either, with the ivory of the Hypopotamus, natural teeth of animal; or elegant human teeth, well cleaned, of an elegant shape and well enamelled; that I brought over from France. Those who by scorbutic disease, or the imprudent administration of mercury, from some unskilful and inexperienced physician, have met with the loss of their Teeth, may have them replaced in set with either silver, platina or gold mountings. The price of those operations and piece of workmanship, will be stated before-hand, with the intention to facilitate the judgment of every one of you, who have teeth that need attention, and I will be without the least fear of being taxed with extravagance or imposition in my charges, leaving it to an enlightened public to judge of my operations.

Parents who will place their confidence in me for the preservation of their childrens' Teeth, in regulating their defects, will find, that nothing will be neglected on my part to ensure their high trust, and fulfil their wishes, so as to leave to those innocent beings to return their thanks to them at a future period for the care they had taken in time, to preserve their teeth, the best ornament of their youth, the pride and comfort of their old age; and to a young lady the means to bestow the most pleasing smiles to her husband, from a mouth adorned with a double row of pearls; free from any unpleasant smell! which, decayed teeth, and teeth corrupted with tartar never will offer—as they generally exhale an effluvia which is at once disgusting to the sight, as well as offensive to the smell.

I will not undertake any operation, without warranting success, and unless it should be for the benefit of my patient's teeth and comfort; as I have often met with some females, whose bad state of teeth, and their defects, the relief of which, the most able Dentist could not overpower, without being very expensive, and not useful, I shall leave to them to decide, after I shall have given them my opinion, and will exert all the powers of my mind to please the ladies, so as to secure a share of their patronage.

Doctor GOURAUD'S Vegetable Dentrifice, (or Tooth Powder,) Elixir Dentrifice, Anodyne Drops, or Anti-scorbutic Lotion, for the cure of Tooth-ache, Elixir Odontalgique, and other varieties of Tooth Powders—and Drops for the cure of Teeth, gums and abcesses in the antrum maxillare all warranted efficacious, and at the same time innocent.

PHILADELPHIA: No. 127, South Third street, next door to the corner of Spruce street. GOURAUD.

CHEAP GOODS.

C. K. SERVOSS, No. 67 North Second, 3 doors above Arch street, offers for sale, at the average auction price, a handsome assortment of Looking glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery &c. Oct. 7—3t*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED with a general assortment of Silk Goods, at the lowest prices, for cash or acceptances.
STOKES & BUZBY.
Oct. 7—3m* 96 1-2 Market-street.

LE SOUVENIR,
OR PICTURESQUE POCKET DIARY
FOR 1827.

WILL be published in a few days, the above Work in a variety of elegant bindings containing an Almanack—ruled pages for memorandums—Cash Account—corrected Lists of both Houses of Legislature—Governments of the Respective States—Foreign Ministers—Literary Selections—and a variety of useful information.—Illustrated with Thirteen highly finished engravings of American Scenery by the most eminent Artists. A. R. POOLE.
Oct. 7—tf 86 Chesnut street.

White Pepper, Hams, Vinegar, &c.

HEAVY white Pepper, long do. fine flavoured Hams, for family use, genuine white Wine Vinegar, warranted Cider do. Mustard Seed, and an assortment of *GROCERIES* and *TEAS*, for sale by
CHARLES L. SMITH,
aug 26—3m* No. 57 South Third street.

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

No. 42 South Front street 2d door from Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

100 GENTLEMEN'S fine Beaver & Castor Hats.
300 do. imitation do.
200 do. do. of the late London fashion.
500 do. do. low priced.
60 youths and childrens.
20 dozen Wool Hats.
300 Drabs, in the rough.
200 Black do. do.

Suitable for the Western and southern Markets.

For sale on the most reasonable terms. Hats made to order at short notice. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
sept 30—3t* ISAAC SHOTWELL.

Will be sold at Public Sale,

ON Fourth day the first of the Eleventh Month (Nov.) 1826, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of at Private Sale, those VALUABLE MILLS and other Property known by the name of
THE CROSSWICKS MILLS.

These Mills are situated near Crosswicks, in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, and consist of a Grist and Saw-Mill. To which are attached two Dwelling houses, a Hay-house, Waggon-house, and Stables; Cooper's shop and other Out-buildings; together with ten Acres of Land. The Grist-mill has three run of stones, and is well calculated for Merchant and Country work. Adjacent thereto is the Saw-Mill in good repair.

They are situated within two miles of Sloop Navigation, in a good neighbourhood for grain, and cutting bills of scantling, and for retailing of Lumber. Long Rafts may be floated up to the Mills from the Delaware. The Stream of water on which the Mills are situated, is excellent, affording a good supply in dry seasons.

The above property will be sold separately or altogether as may best suit purchasers. Two thirds of the purchase money may lie on mortgage.

Any person wishing to view the above property, may examine it and know further particulars by applying to Samuel Thorn who lives on the premises, or to the subscriber living at Egypt in the County of Monmouth.
Sept. 30—4t SAMUEL WOODWARD.

Ready Made Coffin Warehouse,
AT No. 102 1-2 ARCH-STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth sts. (south side.)

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage already received, respectfully informs the public that his ready made Coffin Warehouse continues to be kept open for the reception of orders, there being always a general assortment of Coffins, of various sizes and patterns, plain and ornamented, also stuff of every description, ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing hearse, carriages, throuds, scarfs, crape, ice boxes, &c.

The subscriber well aware of the great advantages accruing from such an establishment to the citizens of neighboring cities, not only in the saving of trouble to their families and friends, but the too frequent exorbitant charges made by the several persons they must necessarily apply to on such lamentable occasions, was induced to commence the above named business, confidently trusting to his fellow citizens for support; at the same time assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to the faithful and prompt discharge of all that relates to the above establishment.

It is likewise my intention to keep at the Warehouse a regular list of the names of the sextons attached to every church in the city, with their places of residence, terms of burying, &c. which will be open to the inspection of those favouring me with their custom.

There is also a layer out of the dead always in attendance at the establishment. W. H. MOORE.
N. B. Attendance at all hours. Oct. 7—3t

J. LEWIS' ACADEMY,
No. 72 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

WHERE youth of both sexes are taught the various branches of an English education, in separate apartments, on reasonable terms. A Lady assists in the female apartment.

NIGHT SCHOOL,

To commence October 2d, and continue the season—Common tuition $3 per quarter; branches $5 each.—The rooms shall be kept warm, and good order exacted. Lights found for 50 cents each.

Those who patronize may rely on the strictest attention, both in the day and evening tuition. sept 30—3t*